DAILY REPORT

Latin America

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

OLADE Delegates Meet, Discuss Oil Market A 1

ARGENTINA

Uruguay's Maeso Arrives, Makes Statement B 1
Admits Authorizing UK Stopover B 1
Mines Possibly Placed by UK Commandos During War B 1
Government To Resume Dialogue With Politicians B 2
Governors' Resignations Viewed B 2
La Pampa Governor B 2
Santa Fe Governor B 2
Salta Governor B 2
Economy Minister Denies Increase in Rates B 3
Radical Party National Line Elects Candidates B 3
Labor Leader Announces Merger of Groups B 3
Court Orders 7 More Detainees Released B 3

BOLIVIA

Paz Zamora To Visit Europe, Seek Loans C 1
Finance Minister Sees 'Definite Recovery' C 1
'Urgent Negotiations' on Strike Threat C 1

BRAZIL

Effort To Prevent Suriname's Cubanization Urged D 1
Briefs: New Army Officials D 1

CHILE

EL MERCURIO Assesses U.S.-Chilean Relations [31 Jan] E 1
No Fundamental Changes Seen in Ministry Shuffle E 1
Arrested Rights Group Leader Indicted 8 Feb E 2
Dead Terrorist Identified as MIR Member E 2

COLOMBIA

Betancur Denies Plans for State of Siege F 1
Jimenez Ties MAS to Army; 'Threat to Peace' F 1
Havana Cites M-19 Leader on Democratic Opening F 2
Havana on Betancur Plan To Fight Crime F 2

PARAGUAY

PL, PLR See 'Serious' Election Irregularities H 1
[ABC COLOR 7 Feb]
More From Havana H 1
Paraguayans Stage Protest Demonstration in Paris H 1
[HOY 6 Feb]

PERU

Havana Reports Peruvians' Protest to Stroessner J 1
Terrorists Sentence Authorities to Death in Puno J 1
[EXPRESO 2 Feb]
Emergency Declared in Tumbes, Piura Due to Floods J 1
[EL COMERCIO 2 Feb]

VENEZUELA

COPEI Communique Scores Surinamese Regime L 1
'Another Cuba'; Soviets Seen L 1
'Elemental Human Rights' Violated L 1

MEXICO

Government Plan To Help Workers in U.S. Outlined M 1
[EL DIA 28 Jan]
Silva-Herzog Reports $4.8 Billion Rescue Loans M 2
Hernandez Denies GATT Plans, Views Trade M 2
[EL DIA 27 Jan]
Japanese Minister Arrives for Economic Talks M 3
Changes in Military Equipment, Personnel M 4
[UNO MAS UNO 28 Jan]
Former Chiefs of State To Meet in Acapulco M 4

PANAMA

Travel Plans for General Paredes Denied 8 Feb N 1
Reportedly Hospitalized 10 Feb [LA PRENSA 10 Feb] N 1
MATUTINO Reports, Comments on Reagan Letter [7 Feb] N 1
Honduran Foreign Secretary Visits, Meets Press N 2
Briefs: Ambassador to UK; Ambassador to Yugoslavia N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Civil Guard Installs Atlantic Command P 1
Volio Returns; Comments on Mexico Visit P 1

EL SALVADOR

San Vicente Brigade Commander Relieved of Post P 2
Assembly Scores Campaign To Discredit Its Work P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 9 Feb]
Guerrillas Seen Riding in Stolen Army Trucks P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 8 Feb]
FMLN Leader on U.S. Plan for 'Sham Landings' P 3
[BARRICADA 4 Feb]
Radio Venceremos Reports on FMLN Activities P 5
January Offensive Results P 5
Government Disunity Cited P 5
Havana Radio Reports on FMLN Activities P 6
Occupation of La Palma P 6
Harassment of Army P 6
San Salvador Ambush P 6

GUATEMALA

Unidentified Group Occupies Washington Embassy P 6
Army Dismantles Guerrilla Camp in Quiche P 7
Havana Cites Guerrilla on Status of Insurrection P 7
URNG Progress Cited [Havana] P 8
More Indians Join Guerrillas [Havana] P 9
Rights Commission Denounces 'Special Courts' [Managua] P 9

HONDURAS

Commentary on Kirkpatrick Visit Cites Problems P 10
Bulletin Issued on Paz Barnica Venezuela Visit P 11
[LA TRIBUNA 8 Feb]

NICARAGUA

Aims of Kirkpatrick Trip to Region Questioned P 12
Mass Organizations Hold March in Masaya P 13
Refugee in Honduran Embassy Called 'Criminal' P 13
FSLN Delegation Visits Dresden Industries P 13
Radio 15 September Reports on FSLN Situation P 14
Opposition Leader Interview P 14
Victories Claimed P 15
FDN Military Actions P 15
'Voice of Sandino' Reports on FSLN Situation P 15
Plot Against Church Official P 15
Alfonso Robelo Statement P 16

CUBA

Delegate in Geneva Attacks U.S. Arms Position Q 1
Castro, Sweden's Schori Discuss World Issues Q 1
Jose Viera Comments on Nonaligned Summit Q 1
Foreign Minister Thanks Hun Sen for Message [Phnom Penh] Q 2
Montane Delegation Concludes Visit to PDRY Q 2
Todorov Stops on Return From Colombia, Ecuador Q 2
DPRK Envoy Denounces 'Team Spirit' Maneuvers Q 3
Trade Increase Protocol Signed With GDR Q 3

CARIBBEAN

Area Leaders To Meet With Canada's Trudeau S 1

BERMUDA

Government Denies Covering Up Financial Scandal S 1

GRENADA

NJM Warns Caricom About Guatemalan Threat S 2
Government Studies Plan To Develop Tourism S 2

JAMAICA

PNP Concerned Over Suriname Political Turmoil S 3

HAITI

Government Announces New Ambassador to OAS S 4

MARTINIQUE

France Announces Regional Council Elections S 4
French Effects Cited S 4

OLADE DELEGATES MEET, DISCUSS OIL MARKET

PA091800 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] During a meeting held Monday morning, the visiting ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Barbados, met with Gustavo Galindo, Ecuadorean natural resources and energy minister, and with the special delegates of Brazil and the Dominican Republic, to exchange views on the current oil situation.

They analyzed the alternatives created by the present situation of prices in the oil market and agreed that another drop in oil prices would create disadvantages for exporters and importers and that a sharp increase in prices would also have adverse effects.

Francisco Labastida, Mexican patrimony and industrial development secretary, said that his country is not planning to reduce oil prices, but has reduced its daily production from 3.2 to 2.8 million barrels.

There was a consensus among those present that the oil problem is not only the concern of OPEC, but also of the other oil-exporting countries. They agreed to hold permanent consultation meetings to decide on a common policy.

URUGUAY'S MAESO ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

PY092300 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1923 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Feb (DYN) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso Rodriguez said this afternoon that Great Britain has not asked Uruguay for permission to use its ports or airports to refuel ships or planes on their way to the Malvinas Islands and that if it were to receive a request in this regard the Uruguayan Government would react in a "manner coherent" with the support which it had extended to Argentina on this issue.

Maeso Rodriguez held a brief dialogue with the journalists this afternoon at the Aeroparque airport in Buenos Aires where he arrived from Montevideo. He was met by his Argentine counterpart Juan Aguirre Lanari. Maeso will stay in this capital for a 48-hour official visit and will meet with President Reynoldo Bignone.

The Uruguayan foreign minister was asked whether his country had been under political or economic pressures from Great Britain to authorize British ships and planes to use its ports and airports. He answered that "as a rule we do not receive or accept them."

He added that Uruguay would take into consideration any British request in this regard, but made it clear that Uruguay's "attitude will be coherent" with the support extended to Argentina's claim of sovereignty over the islands.

Admits Authorizing UK Stopover

PY092303 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2212 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Feb (NA) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso tonight admitted that his government has authorized the plane which will take relatives of British soldiers who died in the Malvinas Islands to that archipelago to make a stop over in Uruguay.

He said: "It is a humanitarian gesture which in no way changes Uruguay's position of support for Argentina's rights over the archipelago, nor does it imply a change of attitude toward this subject within the Latin American framework."

MINES POSSIBLY PLACED BY UK COMMANDOS DURING WAR

PY092105 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] This morning, Federal Judge Federico Manuel Pinto Kramer did not deny the existence of the six antipersonnel mines whose discovery was learned of yesterday. However, Judge Pinto Kramer declined to provide any details on the case he is hearing.

During a routine inspection on 8 February 1983, a border policeman ran into a mine close to the Chilean border. The exact place of the discovery was reported as being 12 meters from border marker 17. The border policeman initially found one mine, but five others were discovered during a survey carried out after a report on the discovery.

Argentina does not have any of these Spanish-made (MK-5) mines in its arsenal.

Chile's Radio Portales also reported this event, stating that the mines might have been placed by British commandos during the recent conflict over the southern archipelago.

GOVERNMENT TO RESUME DIALOGUE WITH POLITICIANS

Governors' Resignations Viewed

PY100134 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0018 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Feb (DYN) -- A reliable government source this evening reported that President Reynaldo Bignone will resume dialogue with the leaders of various political parties on Thursday or Friday next week.

The source also indicated that between Monday and Tuesday next, the president of the nation will make a decision concerning the appointment of the new governors of Salta, La Pampa and Santa Fe, since the current ones have resigned. It was reported that the choice will be made among civilians who have rendered outstanding services to their respective regions.

La Pampa Governor

PY092035 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2315 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Santa Rosa (La Pampa), 8 Feb (TELAM) -- La Pampa province press department has disclosed that Governor Ricardo Jose Tellerіarte today informed Interior Minister Llamil Reston of his decision to resign as governor. The report then adds that during the meeting the governor informed the interior minister of his desire to leave his post before 28 February in compliance with the national government's instructions for those officials who wish to engage in political activities.

Santa Fe Governor

PY092036 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0105 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Feb (NA) -- Official sources have disclosed that Santa Fe Governor Roberto Casis today submitted to the Interior Ministry his resignation as governor. The sources pointed out that this afternoon the governor met with Interior Minister Gen Llamil Reston to whom he submitted the text of his resignation.

Casis, leader of the Popular Line Movement [Movimiento de Linea Popular], has submitted his resignation in compliance with a government rule which establishes that government officials of all levels who wish to engage in political activities must resign from their posts before 28 February 1983. Although no official information was released regarding the subjects discussed by Casis and Reston during the meeting, the sources took it for granted that the resignation would be accepted.

Salta Governor

PY100128 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1750 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Feb (TELAM) - Outgoing Salta Governor, Capt Roberto Augusto Ulloa said here today, shortly before departing for his province, that the next governor of Salta Province will be its current government secretary general, Jose Edgardo Plaza. Ulloa also explained that he had suggested Plaza's name to President Bignone and that the latter had accepted it. Ulloa indicated that the swearing in of the new governor will take place on 20 February.

ECONOMY MINISTER DENIES INCREASE IN RATES

PY092031 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2309 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Feb (TELAM) -- Today Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe denied that an increase in the public service rates is scheduled, as some rumors have stated.

Shortly before leaving for the United States the minister was consulted about the possibility of what some people call a "tarifazo" [a sudden increase of rates] The minister stated that he knew nothing about this and that rates would not be increased. I do not know where that rumor came from.

RADICAL PARTY NATIONAL LINE ELECTS CANDIDATES

PY050116 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2213 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Feb (DYN) -- Spokesman for the Radical Party's National Line [Linea Nacional] faction reported that the National Line's plenary meeting has just elected Fernando de la Rua and Carlos Perette as candidates for the presidency and the vice presidency respectively at the upcoming National Line's internal elections.

It was also learned that Fernando de la Rua and Carlos Perette will chair the National Line's board of directors along with Alfredo Mosso, from Mendoza; Mario Roberto, from Cordoba; Antonio Troccoli, from Buenos Aires and Carlos Billingurst, from Corrientes.

These appointments will be publicly announced at the Radical Party's headquarters in Buenos Aires.

LABOR LEADER ANNOUNCES MERGER OF GROUPS

PY100131 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1940 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Feb (NA) -- Lorenzo Miguel [top leader of the 62 organizations] announced this afternoon that unity has been achieved between the Brasil faction of the General Labor Confederation (CGT) and the nonaligned labor groups. This merger is aimed at creating the "CGT of the Argentine Republic."

Lorenzo Miguel explained that the members of the executive board of this labor confederation will be elected next Friday during the 'united plenary meeting' which will be held at the headquarters of the Brasil faction of the CGT.

COURT ORDERS 7 MORE DETAINEES RELEASED

PY041241 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 3 Feb 83 p 10

[Excerpt] The Supreme Court has ordered the executive branch to release seven detainees who have been under detention for several years under the state of siege -- mostly since 1975 -- on a restricted freedom status or to let them leave the country.

Those who will benefit by the court decision are: Hector Horacio Burotto, Juan Carlos Steano Larquin, Alberto Juan Badino, Alejandro Raul Isla, Ramon Horacio Torres Molina, Angel Luis Vargas and Natalio David Melul, who were charged by the Interior Ministry with being linked to subversive groups.

PAZ ZAMORA TO VISIT EUROPE, SEEK LOANS

PY092110 Paris AFP in Spanish 0158 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] La Paz, 8 Feb (AFP) -- Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora announced here today that he will visit Europe to negotiate loans for the country's economic recovery program. During a meeting held with Hugo Navajas Mogro, representative for the UN Development Program (PNUD), Paz Zamora confirmed his decision to visit various European countries. He said that he will travel as soon as the Bolivian internal situation, still affected by the consequences of the crisis within the governing Democratic and Popular Unity front, improves. During that crisis the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) was removed from the executive branch.

After his visit to Europe Paz Zamora will visit the UN Headquarters in New York. Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo was unable to travel to Paris last month because the MIR was against it before a solution to the political crisis was found.

FINANCE MINISTER SEES 'DEFINITE RECOVERY'

PY100130 Paris AFP in Spanish 1853 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Excerpt] La Paz, 9 Feb (AFP) -- Finance Minister Flavio Machicado Saravia stated here today that Bolivia's economy has moved into a phase of definitive recovery and that the negative status of foreign reserves at the Bolivian Central Bank has been reversed.

Fiscal reserves which had been below zero, now amount to $100 million and will be further significantly increased when, in the course of the present fiscal year, Bolivia will receive $800 million for its exports and more than $500 million in donations, soft loans and lines of credit from friendly nations. Machicado Saravia added that Bolivia has enough funds to overcome its economic problems. According to him economic recovery will not be brought about by applying pressures.

'URGENT NEGOTIATIONS' ON STRIKE THREAT

PY092155 Paris AFP in Spanish 0021 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] La Paz, 8 Feb (AFP) -- The civic organizations of Tarija Department (1,000 km south of La Paz) have decreed a general strike, which is being observed as of today, to demand the fulfillment of regional claims. Regional authorities, on their part, have started urgent negotiations aimed at overcoming the problem.

Official sources have disclosed that, within this framework, the Central Bank of Bolivia is seeking the support of the bank of the Argentine nation to finance the ambitious San Jacinto agroindustrial and energy project.

The Bolivian Government is also facing the threat of a strike in the mining sector due to a lack of a decision regarding the promised establishment of the minimum basic salary.

The Bolivian Workers' Movement will start exerting pressure on the government to obtain substantial salary increases once the 100-day social truce is up next month.

EFFORT TO PREVENT SURINAME'S CUBANIZATION URGED

PY081840 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Feb 83 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "Suriname in the Latin American Context"]

[Excerpts] Under the present circumstances we cannot pretend to be ignorant of the developments in Suriname, however, for the time being it would be too early to state that the establishment of a dictatorship in that country -- its success and ideological development undoubtedly are of great interest to Castro's expansionist policy -- already belongs to the East-West conflict.

Although there is sound evidence that the Surinamese dictator -- whose statements should be weighed in keeping with the size and population of the country -- has great admiration for Castro, his statements which were recently confirmed by his foreign minister prove that, at least for the time being, he wants to keep the options open in order to chose the future guidelines for his country's foreign policy.

The day before yesterday Surinamese Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp stated at the United Nations that his country's future is in Latin America and the Caribbean, especially Brazil and Venezuela, and not only with Cuba. "For Suriname, cooperation with Brazil and Venezuela is much more important than with Cuba."

This represents a serious challenge to the prudence and pragmatism (applied so selectively) to Brazilian diplomacy: It offers Itamaraty the opportunity to prevent the Cubanization of a South American country and at the same time there is interest in preventing the economic consolidation of a dictatorship to pave the way for the expansionist designs of the Cuban Caudillo. And aid to be granted to Suriname by a democratic country (should it be Brazil or Venezuela) should be aimed at liberalizing and never at strengthening Bouterse's dictatorship which is quite arbitrary and bloody.

It is of public knowledge that Bouterse visited Cuba early last year and that on that occasion he signed a friendship and mutual assistance agreement with Castro, which provides for regular annual consultations between the two countries. Oswaldo Cardenas Junquera, a member of Castro's clique and a personal friend of Castro, was appointed Cuban ambassador to Paramaribo, capital of Suriname, last October. Some people assert that the first coup carried out on 7 December with the excuse of surpressing the opposition, originated in the Cuban Embassy.

On 31 January Bouterse carried out a second coup during which he arrested another 15 members of the opposition. Maj Roy Horb, army deputy commander and close aid of Bouterse, was arrested on this occasion. The Suriname opposition is still not quite under control and Bouterse's position quite firm therefore, the Latin American democracies still have time to react.

BRIEFS

NEW ARMY OFFICIALS — Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- President Joao Figueiredo yesterday appointed Brig Gen Wilberto Luiz Lima as chief of the Army Ministry Staff. He also named Maj Gen Jose Eduardo Lopes Teixeira as commander of the 4th Army Division stationed in Belo Horizonte and Maj Gen Haroldo Erichsen da Fonseca as commander of the 10th military region stationed in Fortaleza. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Feb 83 p 8 PY]

EL MERCURIO ASSESSES U.S.-CHILEAN RELATIONS

PY092305 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 31 Jan 83 p 3

[Editorial: "U.S.-Chilean Relations"]

[Text] The report on the first 2 years of the Reagan administration, which was released during a press conference by President Reagan himself, is virtually a "White Paper" because it includes a summary of the work done by the Republican administration and an analysis of the prospects for the second half of Reagan's term. Financed by the Republican National Committee, the report is undoubtedly part of the future presidential campaign which is already gaining momentum in the United States.

As for the Republican administration's foreign policy, the report seeks to place emphasis on the government's main achievements in the areas of world peace, international economic issues and relations with the USSR.

The encouragement and promotion of democracy in Latin America appears in the fifth place, revealing both the low priority Washington has given to the region and its basic goals regarding Latin America. However, the report indicates that the restoration of confidence and friendly ties between Washington and the Americas -- attained through President Reagan's active leadership -- reflects the significance that the U.S. Government has given to its relations with the region. Also, specific reference is made to cooperation programs implemented with Brazil, Mexico and other Latin American democracies.

Irrespective of whether or not the foreign policy that the U.S. Government has followed for the last 2 years has been wise, the report's assessment should serve as a basis for drawing conclusions about the present status of U.S.-Chilean relations.

Many people agree that such relations have gone through two well-defined stages: The first one, immediately following the Carter administration, was marked by substantial improvement that was achieved through a different attitude -- a lot more pragmatic with more affinity toward the Chilean experience -- adopted by the Republicans and by Mr Reagan himself; however, during the second stage, after the initial enthusiasm vanished, Washington's conduct revealed some signs of concern over a possible further improvement of U.S.-Chilean ties.

In this regard, the lack of a certification that human rights are respected in Chile reveals that problems still persist in that area and also in the area of democratization. It is in these two aspects that the so-called "silent diplomacy" of the present U.S. Administration is looking for Chile to take appropriate steps, in order to prove to the U.S. Congress and public that it has been successful.

This situation will intensify as U.S. presidential elections approach. At least, this seems to be the "White Paper's" message for Chile. But the situation will also depend on the influence that U.S. private economic sectors with investments in Chile may have on the U.S. executive branch.

NO FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES SEEN IN MINISTRY SHUFFLE

PA092017 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1629 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 9 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Outgoing Foreign Minister Rene Rojas stated today that there will be no fundamental changes in Chile's foreign policy as a result of his resignation.

The outgoing Chilean foreign minister, who unexpectedly tendered his resignation to President Augusto Pinochet on Monday, abstained from stating the reasons for his resignation in his brief dialogue with reporters.

Consulted about a possible reorganization of the Foreign Ministry, he said that "I cannot say anything, although I do not believe there are any reasons for it."

The Chilean president appointed Miguel Alex Schweitzer Walters, currently Chilean ambassador to Great Britain, to the Foreign Ministry post on Monday. The 43-year-old lawyer was named to the diplomatic post in February 1980.

The outgoing foreign minister will remain in his post until Friday when Schweitzer takes office.

In a statement to local newspapers the new foreign minister said that "there will be no foreign policy changes." He denied that his appointment implied such changes.

"I dislike speculation, especially when it refers to general guidelines; I prefer facts," the new foreign minister stated.

ARRESTED RIGHTS GROUP LEADER INDICTED 8 FEB

PY092043 Paris AFP in Spanish 2318 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Santiago, 8 Feb (AFP) -- it was learned today from court sources that a leader of the organization of relatives of missing persons will be tried in the Chilean capital for attempting to carry out activities contrary to the country's interests.

Maria Cecilia Rodriguez Araya was arrested at Santiago airport on 2 February when she was about to leave for Spain to attend a meeting called by the Latin American Federation of Relatives of Missing Persons and Detainees (FEDEFAM), of which she is regional coordinator for the Southern Cone.

Since the police found her carrying newspaper clippings, photographs and documents which were deemed to be of a subversive nature, the Interior Ministry placed her case in the hands of the court.

Today the leader was interrogated by an ad hoc official judge who opened her case. Maria Cecilia Rodriguez is charged with violating the state internal security law.

DEAD TERRORIST IDENTIFIED AS MIR MEMBER

PY091326 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Excerpt] The extremist who was shot dead during a clash with members of the security forces has been identified as (Fernando Eugenio Iribarren Gonzalez), 28. (Iribarren Gonzalez), who was the author of several subversive actions committed in Santiago, was politically known as Fabian and Yacare.

The terrorist belonged to the Santiago military branch of the MIR's [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] central force.

BETANCUR DENIES PLANS FOR STATE OF SIEGE

PA091811 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] President Belisario Betancur has said that he will not resort to the state of siege. Instead, he prefers to take advantage of the present state of abnormality to get the people used to the normal pace of democracy. He also said that his government assumes without fear the risks involved in a dialogue for peace. He reiterated the government's willingness to carry out talks with all the guerrilla groups that wish to return to normal life.

President Betancur made these statements during the swearing-in of the three high-level peace commissioners: the bishop of Florence, Msgr Jose Luis Serna; retired Army officer Gen Gerardo Ayerbe Chaux; and Valle Department businessmen Alfredo Carvajal Sinisterra.

Meanwhile, Peace Commission President Otto Morales Benitez announced that talks will continue with guerrilla leaders and he will meet again with the staff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, to decide on their return to civilian life without trauma.

President Betancur said that his government knows in what direction it is going and understands its role in this period of the nation's history, which is why he will insist on a democratic dialogue for peace, based on tolerance and convinced that what is important is not to defeat but to convince.

In reply to those who have asked for the state of siege in view of the resurgence of guerrilla activities, President Betancur said: it seems that we like to resort to the use of power when we think it can solve a pressing problem, but that same power can be definitely devastating, and when by its own nature it starts affecting us in one way or another, then we desperately turn to those instruments we think we can apply as we please.

Finally, he said that those in power have the obligation to use that power within the limits that society allows and to dispense with the use of that power in abnormal situations, so that the people can get used to the normal pace of democracy and to constitutional dispositions, even if occasional desperate situations call for the implementation of exceptional measures.

JIMENEZ TIES MAS TO ARMY; 'THREAT TO PEACE'

PA090244 Paris AFP in Spanish 1822 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Bogota, 6 Feb (AFP) -- Colombian Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez said today that the clandestine Death to Kidnappers (MAS) movement includes persons connected either directly or indirectly with the Colombian Army. Jimenez Gomez added that this armed group is a threat to peace.

In the last few hours, Jimenez Gomez addressed a long letter to Colombian President Belisario Betancur, explaining to him in detail the conclusions of a preliminary investigation of the MAS.

The report is the result of the serious and thorough work conducted for several months by a team of investigators that included criminal judges, public ministry agents and intelligence personnel from the attorney general's office.

According to Jimenez Gomez, "the MAS is not really a unique organization, but a crisis mentality, a kind of crime originally manifested under the guise of undercover private justice, and then as an instrument of vengeance, of free and excessive punishment and even criminal frivolity at all levels of private activity."

"I must say that our investigation found in various places persons either directly or indirectly connected with the Armed Forces, who have allowed themselves to be dragged into this current of national dissolution," Jimenez Gomez stressed.

He added that "the public must not continue to identify" the Armed Forces "with a few individuals who, as a personal and private adventure, of their own initiative, on their own, and at their own risk, have exceeded their institutional authority. Neither do the Armed Forces have any reason to fear anything from the disclosure of these deviations."

After demanding that those responsible be punished in exemplary fashion as proof of repudiation, the attorney general asked that the state channel all available resources to organize the special security bodies and make them as effective as possible.

HAVANA CITES M-19 LEADER ON DEMOCRATIC OPENING

PA092125 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Andres Almarales, leader of the 19 April Movement, M-19, said in Mexico City that the Colombian oligarchic sectors, supported by the Colombian Army, are obstructing the democratic opening in the country.

Almarales and (Augusto Lara) were recently released from La Picota prison in Bogota and are visiting Mexico City as part of an international tour to report on the present situation in Colombia and the activities carried out by the Broad Opposition Front [Frente Amplio Opositor] of which the M-19 is a member.

Almarales said that their objective is to incorporate the peasants and workers into the political struggle and present them as an alternative source of power and national and democratic unity. He said that President Belisario Betancur is a man inclined toward dialogue, change and understanding; but the oligarchy, supported by the reactionary military, obstructs the democratic opening in every way.

Andres Almarales reaffirmed the M-19's decision to act legally and warned that if any of the leaders of the organization are killed it would discredit the government's promises regarding peace and dialogue.

HAVANA ON BETANCUR PLAN TO FIGHT CRIME

PA092219 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Colombian President Belisario Betancur has approved a plan against crime, and at the same time has discarded the idea of reinstituting the state of siege to guarantee public order in the country.

The plan was drafted during a meeting with the U.S. National Security Council [as heard]. In the document, Betancur noted that large sums of money will be invested in police training in an effort to reduce common crime. In addition, measures will be adopted to expedite trials.

He added that he rejected the idea of reinstituting the state of siege as a solution to control violence and disruption of public order in Colombia.

PL, PLR SEE 'SERIOUS' ELECTION IRREGULARITIES

PY081622 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 7 Feb 83 p 12

[Excerpts] The leaders and members of the opposition parties -- Liberal Party [PL] and Liberal Radical Party [PLR] -- have denounced what they call "serious irregularities" in the elections. The most frequent complaint was the nonexistence of ballot slips of the two parties. The Colorado Party supervisors who were asked about this attributed the problem to the disorganization of the two parties. "Nobody came here to bring the ballot slips," they replied. According to reports, the voting was not secret at the voting stations of Lambare and San Lorenzo because in Lambare there were not enough voting booths and in San Lorenzo there simply were not any.

More From Havana

PA090257 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Dictator Alfredo Stroessner assured himself another 5 years at the head of the Paraguayan Government as a result of his victory in the fraudulent general elections held yesterday in that country. According to unofficial computations, Stroessner obtained more than 90 percent of the votes. He was the only candidate of the official Colorado Party.

The leftist opposition forces exiled from Paraguay were not allowed to vote or participate in the electoral process. The permitted opposition denounced irregularities throughout the course of the elections. Candidates (Silvio Pelauro) of the Liberal Party and (Enzo Juvenal) of the Radical Liberal Party said that the elections took place in a sea of irregularities.

A group of Paraguayan exiles who attempted to return to the country for the elections was turned away at the Asuncion airport. The government forces there denied them entry and insulted them.

Through procedures such as those used during these elections, Stroessner has been manipulating power for almost 30 years. In this he has had the support of the U.S. Government and the transnational companies, primarily those from the United States, that operate indiscriminately throughout Paraguayan territory.

PARAGUAYANS STAGE PROTEST DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS

PY081651 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 6 Feb 83 p 5

[Text] It was learned in Asuncion yesterday that a leftist group made up of approximately 60 persons staged a protest demonstration in front of the Paraguayan Embassy in Paris, France, yesterday. The group was made up mainly of Paraguayan citizens.

According to reports, the demonstrators threw pamphlets and shouted slogans against the present Paraguayan Government. The group of demonstrators was made up of representatives of the Leninist Maoist Communist Party, a Paraguayan committee of human solidarity and some foreigners who joined in the group.

The demonstration was reportedly short because it was disrupted by French police officers. Only some slogans were reported as being shouted against the government.

HAVANA REPORTS PERUVIANS' PROTEST TO STROESSNER

PA091607 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] In a letter delivered to the Paraguayan Embassy in Lima, various Peruvian political parties demanded that the Paraguayan regime guarantee the life of patriot (Margarita Baez Romero), detained by the Paraguayan police since February 1982. The letter denounces the systematic violation of human rights by the dictatorship of Gen Alfredo Stroessner, who last Sunday had himself elected for the seventh consecutive time as head of the regime, after eliminating all his political opponents.

The letter is signed by the Christian Democratic Party, the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] and the United Left Coalition, among others.

TERRORISTS SENTENCE AUTHORITIES TO DEATH IN PUNO

PY092112 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 2 Feb 83 p 11

[Text] Puno -- According to a secret document discovered by personnel of the Civil Guards' intelligence service, terrorist commandos from this city have sentenced to death 10 political figures.

According to reports released by Col Ignacio Manco Alarcon, Civil Guards departmental chief of the 12th command of Puno, in addition to the document, they found a red flag with the symbols of the hammer and sickle.

According to the document found, the following persons have been sentenced to death: Puno Mayor Jaime Ardiles, reporter Americo Calsin, Dr Remigio Cabala and the high-ranking chiefs of the Civil Guards, of the Republican Guards and of the investigations police.

According to a police source, "all necessary precautions have been adopted to prevent the extremists from carrying out their insane crimes, which could bring about serious consequences."

EMERGENCY DECLARED IN TUMBES, PIURA DUE TO FLOODS

PY091438 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 2 Feb 83 p A 4

[Excerpt] Yesterday, the government declared the smitten departments of Piura and Tumbes in a state of emergency. Moreover, the government has established a fund of 9 billion soles to repair the damage caused by the rains and floods in the devastated northern region.

Out of the 9 billion soles, 5.32 billion will be allocated to Piura and the remaining 3.68 billion to the Tumbes border area.

COPEI COMMUNIQUE SCORES SURINAMESE REGIME

'Another Cuba'; Soviets Seen

PA091536 Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Caracas, 9 Feb (AFP) -- The ruling Social Christian Party (COPEI) of Venezuela has charged that Soviet and Cuban soldiers are organizing a militia in Suriname. A party communique charged that "another Cuba is being established on the Latin American Continent" and notes that the Suriname regime of Daysi Bouterse "is executing the fiercest social purge in this country."

Journalists, lawyers and educators have been killed in the past few months and "the farming plantations, Suriname's mainstay, are desolate in view of the persecution of peasants, who were the first to publicly protest the massacre last 8 December."

COPEI accuses Suriname Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp of being cynical in informing the U.S. Government that his country "is neither socialist nor communist." "There are Cuban and Soviet soldiers in Suriname training special corps for the militia," the Christian Democratic communique states. Suriname spokesmen told COPEI that Cuba flew students from Paramaribo to Havana to be trained and that the number of Cuban visitors to Suriname is increasing.

COPEI maintains that Roy Horb, former military leader in Suriname, did not commit suicide as the government junta reports but was "vilely assassinated by Bouterse, the dictator." In Suriname there have been assassinations "without trial or apparent motive," and there is no freedom of expression because all the newspapers, as well as the private radio and television stations have been closed, the COPEI document said in conclusion.

'Elemental Human Rights' Violated

PA090335 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0226 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Caracas, 8 Feb (EFE) -- Venezuela's governing party, the Social Christian Party, today denounced "a chain of murders without trial and for no apparent reason in Suriname." The party communique given to the news media in Caracas quotes "Suriname spokesmen" as its source. The document states that Daysi Bouterse, chief of the military junta installed in that country after the massacre on 8 December of last year, "is implementing a most cruel social plan" in Suriname.

According to the Venezuelan party, "five journalists, four attorneys, two university professors and some farmworkers were vilely massacred, and bombings caused the destruction of two newspapers, two radio stations and one news agency." The communique states that on 5 February "Roy Horb was vilely murdered by Dictator Bouterse." The communique was referring to a former political leader who according to some reports commited suicide in his Paramaribo prison cell.

According to the communique, there is no freedom of expression in Suriname, and all the private newspapers and radio and television stations have been closed. There is only one newspaper, one radio station and one television channel operating in Suriname, and they are under the absolute control of the Bouterse military junta, the communique states.

The document concludes by stating that all democratic peoples should condemn the Suriname military regime's violation of elemental human rights. The document affirms that the regime "wants to establish another Cuba on the American Continent."

GOVERNMENT PLAN TO HELP WORKERS IN U.S. OUTLINED

PA081502 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 28 Jan 83 p 5

[Editorial: "A Coordinated Defense of Undocumented Mexican Workers"]

[Text] The plan of Mexican consular authorities in the United States to maintain coordinated vigilance so that the neighboring country's immigration authorities will respect the undocumented workers' human rights and so that employers will meet their obligations toward the labor rights of our countrymen -- who are often deported without receiving the wages they have earned -- must be endorsed.

This necessary defense must be encouraged and strengthened by Mexico's democratic and progressive forces because, in the first place, it is an obligation toward our countrymen, who have had to migrate in search of jobs. It is also an honorable and necessary stand in the face of the pressures exerted by the campaigns that are periodically organized against the Mexican workers who, through their effort, contribute to the U.S. economy.

For several weeks now, a campaign of intimidation has been underway, involving statements by the highest U.S. ruling circles, who have announced that Mexicans will be deported en masse in the next few days. This move would affect some 400,000 Mexican workers. It has even been mentioned that prior commitments, such as those toward holders of SILVA LETTERS [not further explained; words in all capitals published in boldface] -- Ronald Reagan's administration had promised them that they would not be included in the mass sweeps -- will not be honored.

In addition to this campaign of intimidation, the U.S. Administration has increased the number of agents patrolling the border and it has installed sophisticated equipment along its border with Mexico. Thousands of Mexicans have been harassed by policemen who are often overzealous in carrying our their duties.

These mass raids are but one of the elements of the economic war in which the United States has engaged in recent years to preserve an hegemony that is currently being questioned. Earlier this week, for instance, we learned about the effects that the industrialized countries' strategy, which simulataneously reduced the price and volume of oil sales, has had on the oil countries.

The mass raids are not only a part of the general economic war, but also respond to the desire to present a scapegoat to the American people now that economic policy has led that country toward the biggest recession of the last 40 years. This goal is not easily reached, however, because the American people have identified so-called Reaganomics as the main culprit for the recession.

Many voices -- those of the economic experts and analysts of the current reality, but above all, those of the U.S. workers -- have denounced the monetaristic policy implemented in that country as the cause of the recession and unemployment that currently affect the economy and the vast working masses. It is, therefore, difficult for U.S. public opinion to regard the Mexican workers who go to the United States as the cause of unemployment.

In the face of these campaigns, which ignore the labor and human rights of Mexican workers in the United States, it is important that the Mexican Government maintain vigilant defense of our countrymen through its consulates. It is equally important that the country's major political forces express their support for this measure and that they find practical and specific means of expressing their solidarity with those Mexicans who have had to look for jobs in the United States and are the victim of arbitrary actions.

SILVA-HERZOG REPORTS $4.8 BILLION RESCUE LOANS

FL091450 Bridgetown CANA in English 1348 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Mexico City, Feb 9, CANA-REUTER — About 500 banks have promised to lend Mexico 4.8 billion dollars in the world's biggest financial rescue operation, the government said yesterday. Finance minister Jesus Silva-Herzog said in a statement the loan "has no precedent in world history" and [words indistinct].

Price and the country's total foreign debt now stands at 83 billion dollars. It has made virtually no capital repayments since last August. Mr Silva-Herzog also announced that efforts to reschedule 20 billion dollars of foreign debt were almost complete but gave no target date for an agreement.

Mexico has asked its 1,400 creditors to postpone some 20 billion dollars of foreign debt falling due before 1985 with principal payments resuming in 1987. The finance minister said international bankers had shown "extraordinarily positive understanding" of Mexico's plight. He said the new loan, coupled with the government's attempts to reschedule its foreign debts, would give Mexico the chance to import the vital goods it needs to keep the economy going. Officials were working on the legal provisions of the new loan, he said.

The minister's statement followed his return on Friday from a two-week tour for talks with central bankers, finance ministers and bank executives in Britain, West Germany, France, Switzerland, Spain, Italy and Japan.

The finance minister said he would leave today for a meeting in Washington of the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund.

HERNANDEZ DENIES GATT PLANS, VIEWS TRADE

PA070214 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 27 Jan 83 p 9

[Article by Roberto Rodriguez]

[Excerpt] Mexico will not join GATT. That idea is not in the minds of the current administration's officials, Hector Hernandez Cervantes, head of the Commerce and Industrial Development Secretariat (Secofin), categorically announced yesterday.

First of all, Mexico must consolidate its industrial sector, Hernandez explained, adding that the productive sector must be more competitive in its own market. For this reason, he went on, we must completely forget GATT. Hernandez then said that the industrial sector will be forced to become more competitive through a policy characterized by protectionist reorganization.

Regarding this, he said that a protectionist policy that stimulates exports and the substitution of imports in selected sectors cannot be conceived without a realistic type of exchange. He therefore recalled that the current administration is not planning to let the peso be overvalued again.

Hernandez added that although Mexico must be kept abreast of daily developments in the area of international trade, "this in no way means that we are planning to negotiate to join GATT." Further on, he said that in recent years the country has increased its manufactured exports, but that the world recession has led to a decline. He added that our productive sector tends to respond to our export needs.

Still on the subject, he said that on a short-term basis the exchange adjustments and the tariff and nontariff restrictions had the effect of suppressing imports.

Hernandez added that basic products will be imported in the required amounts to supply the population, especially the needier sectors. On the other hand, permits to import luxury items will not be granted.

The secretary added that in future the goal will be to efficiently and selectively substitute imports, while making oil exports complement non-oil exports in a reversal of the current situation.

The commerce secretary also explained that the major incentive for industrialization is protection in the face of foreign competition. However, he went on, excessive protection -- of the type granted during the process of industrialization, based on the substitution of imports -- has led to discrimination among the productive sectors, favoring some to the detriment of others.

He said that the selective substitution of imports and the need to reduce intersectorial discrimination necessitate a rationalization of protectionism of a medium-term basis.

Regarding this, Hernandez said that we do not seek a free-exchange situation, since "we will not be unreservedly opening our economy to the other countries."

Far from moving toward a consumer economy that imitates the developed countries' habits, we need an efficient productive sector that generates jobs and is in accordance with an egalitarian society, he said in conclusion.

JAPANESE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

FL072235 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0126 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Japan's Government Minister Kato Takenori arrived in Mexico today to observe and study firsthand the country's economic problems and render a report to his government.

At Mexico City's international airport, he said the world media exaggerates about the economic problems being faced by this country and, because of that, I have come to learn about the reality firsthand form the faces of its inhabitants, its workers, its businessmen and its leaders.

For Japan, Mexico is a very important country and we do not believe that the crisis being referred to abroad is that grave, he said in closing.

WILL TO COOPERATE WITH NICARAGUA REITERATED

PA042200 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Mexico reiterated its solidarity with Nicaragua in all bilateral cooperation aspects at the close of the experts meeting held today in Mexico City and attended by official delegations from both countries.

The meeting's main objective was to establish a system for the actions the two countries have been carrying out the past 3 years in order to include such provisions in an official cooperation agreement, according to Jorge Eduardo Navarrete, undersecretary of economic affairs of the Mexican Foreign Secretariat.

The cooperation agreement will grant an important role to the supply of fuels contemplated in the San Jose accord, whereby Nicaragua receives 120,000 barrels of Mexican crude weekly, William Hupper, Nicaraguan deputy finance minister, explained.

The experts meeting held in Mexico this week was described by officials of that country as the initial step of future higher-level meetings between Nicaragua and Mexico. Those sources reiterated Mexico's solidarity with the autonomous and revolutionary development of Nicaragua.

CHANGES IN MILITARY EQUIPMENT, PERSONNEL

PA072230 Mexico City UNO MAS UNO in Spanish 28 Jan 83 p 6

[Text] National Defense Secretary Juan Arevalo Gardoqui said yesterday that there will be four important military personnel changes. He also said that the air force will replace its fleet of North American AT-6 planes with recently acquired modern Mudry CAP-10 planes at a ceremony presided over by President Miguel de la Madrid at Zapopan, Jalisco, on 19 February.

The presidency of the republic has reported that according to the Army and Air Force personnel rotation policy the following changes will be made:

Hector Vicente Ahuja Fuster, group commander general, who has graduated from the General Staff school, has been appointed Air Force chief of staff; Paratrooper Col Delfino Mario Palmerin Cordero has been appointed acting commander of the paratrooper riflemen's brigade; Divison Gen Enrique Cervantes Aguirre has been appointed commander of the 3d military zone at Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas; and Maj Enrique Leno Perez has been confirmed as director general of the Army, Air Force and Navy Bank.

FORMER CHIEFS OF STATE TO MEET IN ACAPULCO

FL051237 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Some 20 former chiefs of state from various countries in the world will meet in Acapulco, Guerreo, during the month of May a reliable source of this capital's Japanese Embassy has revealed to NOTIMEX.

According to the information, the Acapulco summit will be attended by such former heads of state as James Carter of the United States, Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, former prime minister Fukuda of Japan and former chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the FRG, among others.

The Japanese Embassy's source in Mexico City explained that the May summit of former chiefs of government is not being sponsored by any government but by a Mexican private organization. However, he did not give the name of the organization.

According to the information given to NOTIMEX, the idea for the Acapulco summit surfaced last Monday, 21 January, during a meeting held in Tokyo by former chancellor Schmidt and former prime minister Fukuda. The meeting's objective is to examine the growing deterioration of world peace and formulas aimed at avoiding a worsening of the situation.

TRAVEL PLANS FOR GENERAL PAREDES DENIED 8 FEB

PA081900 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Maj Edgardo Lopez Grimaldo, National Guard public relations director, said this morning that Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, chief of the Panamanian National Guard, has no plans to go to Honduras for the time being. Major Lopez Grimaldo was referring to an ACAN-EFE item reporting Paredes' upcoming trip. The major added that he doesn't know the origin of this report, which came from Tegucigalpa and was picked up in Panama City, that General Paredes would visit Honduras for 9 hours today in response to a formal invitation from Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces.

The director of the National Guard's public relations office said that General Paredes will remain in Panama City today and has not planned a trip to any country for the time being.

Lopez Grimaldo noted that General Paredes will visit the United States at the Pentagon's invitation, but that there is still no specific date even though 28 February has been mentioned. Lopez Grimaldo also said that the trip to the United States had been set for last 28 January but was postponed.

Reportedly Hospitalized 10 Feb

PA101321 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Feb 83 p 1

[By Migdalia Fuentes]

[Text] La Prensa has learned from reliable sources that National Guard Chief Gen Ruben Dario Paredes was hospitalized yesterday at the Paitilla Medical Center.

Although General Paredes' ailment was not specified, it was reported that he was being treated by Dr Carlos Garcia (cardiovascular surgeon) and Dr Martin Sosa (orthopedist) for thrombophlebitis or a torn muscle [desgarramiento muscular].

Military intelligence, G-2, sources did not officially confirm the report. They told LA PRENSA that they were "unaware of the information."

General Paredes plans to travel to the United States at the end of February and will then go to Japan. It is not known how this ailment will affect his travel plans. It is hoped that sometime today the National Guard will issue an official communique reporting on the health of the chief of the armed institution.

MATUTINO REPORTS, COMMENTS ON REAGAN LETTER

PA090253 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 7 Feb 83 p 8A

["Let the People Judge" column by Richardo Lince: "The United States Does Not Believe in Peaceful Means"]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Kirkpatrick, who visited Panama on a special mission last week, brought a letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Panamanian President Richardo de la Espriella.

Aside from the usual phrases, the letter does not explain the reason for the ambassador's trip. At the end, however, there is a paragraph that throws light on the purpose of the mission. It states: "Nor is our commitment to reliance on peaceful means to settle domestic and international disputes." [as published; given in English, preceded by Spanish translation]

This phrase answers De la Espriella's statement in Caracas: "Nobody should meddle in Central America." It also means that the two great antagonistic and struggling forces that lie behind the Central American crisis may rise to the surface, disrupting peace in the canal area. In addition, further doubts would be cast before the world on the agreement for the canal's neutrality. This agreement ceased to be a bilateral pact after more than a dozen nations ratified its protocol.

Furthermore, the paragraph answers the protest lodged by the Panamanian Foreign Ministry during the nonaligned countries preparatory meeting held in Managua. This protest was due to the utilization of the U.S. bases in Panama as a springboard to send U.S. soldiers to El Salvador.

Reagan faces the decision of whether to run for reelection, and he cannot face it with a Central American defeat under his arm. In view of this, the Panamanian people must close ranks, must know where they stand and must foresee the consequences of these small internal wars at the very mouth of the canal, because its safety is threatened by the destabilizing nature of this conflict, which can be regarded as an element against peace in the canal area. This peace is needed so we can receive our canal in the year 2,000.

HONDURAN FOREIGN SECRETARY VISITS, MEETS PRESS

PA040438 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said today that Panama and Honduras should march hand in hand for the good of democracy. The foreign secretary of the Central American country arrived in Panama last night at the invitation of Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado. Paz Barnica will discuss bilateral matters and analyze the Central American crisis. His visit comes at the same time that U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers are beginning in his country. Several countries of the area were invited to observe the maneuvers. Here is an interview with Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica:

[Begin recording] [Question] Some countries have turned down the invitation to observe the maneuvers and some political and press sectors of Central America and the United States have interpreted this as a rejection or a matter of serious concern. How does the Honduran Government interpret the fact that these countries have declined the invitation?

[Answer] Presently in Honduras we have an authentically democratic government freely chosen by the people. An essential part of the government's foreign policy is its determination to work hard for peace in Central America. Its position is eminently peaceful and it supports principles such as nonintervention as well as respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of states and respect for the peoples self-determination. These joint military exercises have a limited character and are intended exclusively for the technical training of the Armed Forces. They do not constitute and should not be reason for fear because of the tensions experienced by Central America at this time. It is another of the many exercises that have been held since 1965 between the United States and several Latin American countries. I believe that such maneuvers have periodically been staged in Panama, Venezuela, Honduras and other countries in our continent. In our opinion they have become routine. I also have learned that next week there will be similar maneuvers between the United States and Panama, a country I am very happy to be visiting.

[Question] However, Dr Paz, the situation of the area -- in the Honduras-Nicaragua-El Salwador triangle -- is much more tense. How then do you justify these maneuvers when you are calling for more efforts towards peace in the region?

[Answer] Yes, Central America is experiencing an extremely delicate situation and Honduras is in an extremely special and geopolitical and strategic position. As I said, the exercises are limited, they are training exercises. Honduras has nothing to hide. It even invited other countries to observe the maneuvers, reiterating its peaceful position. It even invited the Nicaraguan Government. These are routine exercises and do not have the importance that for some unknown reason the international press has attributed to them.

[Question] Dr Paz, in conclusion, how does Honduras view the future of Panamericanism after the crisis of the Malvinas?

[Answer] We believe that the Malvinas crisis created a situation very favorable for strengthening the Inter-American system and the basis of Inter-American relations: mutual respect. Conditions now exist for states to develop true interdependency and strengthen their rights within the framework of legal equality of the states that make up the community of American nations. The Malvinas conflict strengthened Latin American solidarity to join efforts and promote a reorganization of the Inter-American system that will be fair but without any kind of exclusionism. [end recording]

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO UK -- Dr Calixto Arias has been appointed Panamanian ambassador to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 30 Jan 83 p 76 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA -- Roko Setka, professor of the School of Diplomacy of the University of Panama, has been appointed Panamanian ambassador to Yugoslavia. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 25 Jan 83 p A-4 PA]

COSTA RICA

CIVIL GUARD INSTALLS ATLANTIC COMMAND

PA092158 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Col Oscar Vidal, director of the Civil Guard, has reported that he has made two trips to the Sarapiqui region, mainly to Puerto Viejo, following instructions from the security minister. My first trip was a week ago, accompanied by Major (Cedeno), the Atlantic Command's future chief, Vidal said. During my visit, I had my first talks with local authorities and representatives.

During my second visit, on Monday, I met with municipal authorities at their regular municipal meeting, which was also attended by representatives of the communities and local authorities, Vidal added.

Vidal also noted: I can tell you now that the Atlantic Command was initially installed on Monday. Major (Cedeno) is already there with 10 men to organize provisional facilities for the base. Meanwhile, they are using tents.

The Atlantic Command's mission is to preserve the country's neutrality and sovereignty, guarantee the security of the area's residents and assist in national emergencies, the director of the Civil Guard added.

The Atlantic Command will initially have 80 men. Troops were recently trained at the National Police school, Oscar Vidal noted, adding that these policemen belong to a group called the Condor Unit. This command will eventually have 180 men, in order to be at the same level as the Northern and Southern Commands, Colonel Vidal said. He also indicated that residents of the area were given first preference, since they are more familiar with the region and can be trained in a shorter time.

VOLIO RETURNS, COMMENTS ON MEXICO VISIT

PA100301 Paris AFP in Spanish 0155 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] San Jose, 9 Feb (AFP) -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio today returned to this capital after a 3-day visit to Mexico, where "different points of view" on Nicaragua reportedly prevented "the drafting of a joint agreement," the evening newspaper PRENSA LIBRE reported here.

Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid refused to receive the Costa Rican foreign minister, supposedly because of the meeting that the minister held 2 days before with Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

The daily's special correspondent notes in his report that De la Madrid's refusal is understandable because "some could interpret Volio's visit as a mission very much linked to U.S. interests in the area."

Volio went to Mexico at the invitation of Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda. There he sought the support of that country for the Forum of for Peace and Democracy created in San Jose in October of last year with the support of the United States. This forum proposes measures to secure peace in the region.

However, according to the newspaper, the Mexican Government is promoting a different solution for Central America. Its proposal calls for Spanish mediation, a matter on which the United States and Cuba apparently agree.

The paper refers to a meeting that Spanish President Felipe Gonzalez reportedly had last week in Spain with Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State of Cuba, to discuss this matter.

During his visit to Mexico, Volio delivered to his Mexican counterpart a letter from Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge for Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid.

In the letter, Monge made a dramatic appeal to the De la Madrid government "not only because there is the possibility that the conflicts in the region could extend to Costa Rica, but also becuase there is the danger that Marxist-Leninist movements could launch destabilization actions against this country."

EL SALVADOR

SAN VICENTE BRIGADE COMMANDER RELIEVED OF POST

PA100209 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0140 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 9 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- The commander of the San Vicente Brigade, in the central area of El Salvador where army and guerrilla clashes have been reported lately, was relieved of his command today, according to military sources. Col Napoleon Alvarado, who held that post for the past 3 years, practically since the outbreak of the Salvadoran civil war, has been transferred to the post of chief of the Defense Ministry's territorial service. He was replaced by Col Jose Alejandro Cisneros.

The 5th Infantry Brigade is engaged in an operation against the remaining rebel forces on the slopes of "Chichontepec" volcano. These rebels last week occupied the military area of "El Carmen," killing 7 soldiers and taking 33 prisoners, according to clandestine "Radio Venceremos."

The "El Carmen" base was recovered by army units last Tuesday after heavy fighting in which, according to military sources, 20 rebels were killed.

ASSEMBLY SCORES CAMPAIGN TO DISCREDIT ITS WORK

PA092106 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 9 Feb 83 p 34

[Paid advertisement from the Constituent Assembly]

[Text] The Constituent Assembly of the Republic of El Salvador: Whereas:

1. This branch of government has been systematically attacked over the last several months, principally to discredit the work done here by ignoring the democratic progress it has made.

2. The formation of the political forces represented in this assembly does not permit any one political group to exercise hegemony over the others, and therefore the discussions and analyses are directed at finding the best solutions to our problems without impositions of any kind.

3. Even within the assembly there have been some attempts to detract from the image of this branch of government with the undisguised purpose of diminishing the legitimacy of its actions and promoting the destabilization of the government's institutions.

4. This campaign of discredit has increased in the last few days by trying in every way possible to convey the impression that this assembly has no raison d'etre, without understanding that this position is playing into the hands of the radical groups up in arms against the country's institutions. This assembly nevertheless recognizes the need for constructive and well-intentioned criticism to guide it in its work.

5. It is public knowledge that this assembly is carrying out a double function as legislative and constituent body. Consequently, its work involves not only drafting a new constitution, but also enacting secondry legislation, a parallel job that requires a continual effort from its 60 deputies, without neglecting the progress of the drafting of the constitution.

6. The free play of ideas prevailing in this assembly, which is the basis of the democratic system, is what causes the necessary discussions on various subjects, in which every deputy maintains the position that his political interpretation demands according to what he considers beneficial for the people who elected him. This is precisely what is happening in other parliaments throughout the world.

7. It is imperative that this assembly as a solid unit keep the Salvadoran people informed on the work done to date to that it can be clearly and objectively known what is being done here.

Therefore, this assembly declares: 1. That it vigorously rejects every attempt to destabilize the institutions of the republic and to subvert the constitutional order, which is the result of popular will expressed on 28 March 1982.

2. That it agrees continually to inform the public on the work done and on the progress made in drafting the constitution so that this can be amply debated in public.

3. That it invites the Salvadoran people to attend the public sessions of this assembly so they can personally verify the work done. San Salvador, 8 February 1983.

GUERRILLAS SEEN RIDING IN STOLEN ARMY TRUCKS

PA091256 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 8 Feb 83 pp 2, 11

[Excerpts] A group of terrorists has attacked the town of San Miguel Mercedes, Chalatenango Department, in an attempt to surround the department capital 3 km away. Army forces quickly expelled them and inflicted several casualties. The army suffered no casualties, it was reported.

It was reported that extremists have disrupted electric power in Morazan, Usulutan, and San Miguel Departments for the sixth time this year. This latest disruption left many towns of eastern El Salvador without drinking water.

Guerrilla columns were sighted yesterday in La Palma (Chalatenango Department) aboard trucks stolen from the army. They were trying to occupy towns in northern Chalatenango Department.

FMLN LEADER ON U.S. PLAN FOR 'SHAM LANDING'

PA100311 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Feb 83 p 2

[Excerpts] San Salvador (AIP) -- Ferman Cienfuegos, a member of the FMLN general staff, has accused the Reagan administration of preparing a new "white book" and of plotting a sham landing of phoney guerrillas to justify an increase in its intervention in El Salvador." [quotation marks as published]

Cienfuegos said that the State Department is using news media sources such as the Voice of America to promote "a disparaging and ill-intentioned campaign" that admits guerrilla victories "but warns that if the present government fails, it will be replaced by a communist government that will not promote reforms but will instead impose communism in the country."

Cienfuegos said that the Reagan administration "is using this misinformation campaign to create a justification for urgently sending A-37 planes and helicopters to use them intensively in the city of Berlin."

Cienfuegos said that the Reagan administration is preparing a new "white book" to try to demonstrate that the FMLN has received a large Soviet arsenal. To do this, Cienfuegos added, the Reagan administration and the Salvadoran Government, with the complicity of Israel and Egypt, have prepared a sham landing on the Salvadoran coast to be followed by the capture of some phoney guerrillas.

"They will capture a contingent of phoney guerrillas around the El Espino beach, and the captured persons will declare that they boarded a ship in Nicaragua and that Soviet arms were put on that ship along with them."

According to the charges filed by Cienfuegos in a bulletin signed by the press secretary of the Guazapa front, the idea is that the "captured persons will trigger a regional news campaign of reports on phoney guerrilla landings on the Gulf of Fonseca and the Usulutan coast."

Cienfuegos said that President Reagan lies to Congress and hides the undercover military aid sent to the Salvadoran Army.

Commander Cienfuegos referred to the present military situation, noting that the FMLN has made qualitative and quantitative advances with its operational strategy of continuous attacks on and seizures of cities, which has resulted in expanded political and military control.

Cienfuegos stated: "The army's situation is complex and difficult. They face problems with the dispersing and concentrating of forces, and this could lead to substantial changes in the war and in the correlation of military forces."

Referring to the political aspect, Cienfuegos said that the contradictions are becoming increasingly acute, and this is evident in the constituent assembly. Cienfuegos noted: "The fascists' reaction has been indiscriminate killings among the population. In one day alone, 15 bodies were found with a cross marked on their stomach. The bands of the Nationalist Republican Alliance are again implementing a massive terror campaign." Cienfuegos added: "A political crisis is growing, and the only way out will be dialogue and talks."

"According to Cienfuegos, 80 percent of the army officers favor a dialogue, but approximately 60 percent of them have been neutralized by high command policy. "The high command says that a military victory is necessary before the talks. In fact, they are evading the dialogue proposal because they believe that after a victory it will be easy to push officers on to new combat and thus disregard the negotiations." [quotation marks as published]

Cienfuegos reiterated the FMLN's willingness to talk "with the armed forced and with all the patriotic and democratic sectors." Finally, Cienfuegos called on the U.S. people and on all the democratic countries of the world to be "in solidarity with the struggle of the Salvadoran people to overthrow the injustice and terror promoted by the Alvaro Magana regime."

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

January Offensive Results

PA090420 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] We continue to grow; we continue to arm ourselves. We announce to our people that since 8 January, when we launched the Revolutionary Heroes of January campaign, we have seized the following weapons from the dictatorship: 589 rifles, 60 pistols and 16 support weapons, broken down as follows: Three M-79 grenade launchers, three 90-mm cannons, two 60-mm mortars, five .30-cal machineguns and three additional .30-cal machineguns.

We have recovered about 100,000 rounds of ammunition of various calibers, 77 grenades, ammunition for support weapons, 16 (?cartridge belts) for .30-cal machineguns and 14 military radios.

In the course of the January battles, we have inflicted 531 casualties on the enemy -- 238 dead, 148 wounded and 145 unspecified casualties. During our campaign we have captured 264 prisoners of war, and we continue to advance.

Government Disunity Cited

PA092115 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] The great victories attained by the FMLN in different parts of the country have definitely made the oligarchy and imperialism understand that they are at a decisive stage on their way to defeat, a defeat that they cannot continue to prevent for long. In the face of this defeat the elements that united the minority groups that support the dictatorship are beginning to disintegrate. In the face of this defeat the members of the so-called national unity in the Constituent Assembly are insulting and accusing each other of corruption and fighting over public posts. D'Aubuisson says he is going to resign and in the end beats a cowardly retreat.

The result of the electoral farce, this spectacle of the forces in power, is a mediocre farce with results that will not be very happy for D'Aubuisson and his gang. They are desperate over the approaching defeat. In the Morazan operation they tried unsuccessfully to liberate Colonel Castillo. The dictatorship could not continue with a member of its high command as a guerrilla prisoner. Now they have abandoned Colonel Castillo and appointed Colonel Flores Lima as under secretary of defense, the former right hand man of dictator Molina.

In the home strech of defeat they are now trying to replace General Garcia, architect of defeat, with Gen Vides Casanova, director of the National Guard. They are trying to contain an explosive situation in an army that is losing the war. The FMLN's victories have caused all these crises, which imperialism is now trying to solve with a shifting of forces, a reorganization of power shaped in the form of President Reagan's plans to try in some way to solve the critical situation in El Salvador. They can see that the more money, the more advisers, the more planes and the more arms they pour in, the more defeats their proteges sustain.

The crisis of the Salvadoran regime is the preamble to defeat, and it is the people, with their constant advances, who are taking the genocides to be buried in the abyss of history, never to emerge.

HAVANA RADIO REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Occupation of La Palma

PA090424 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Salvadoran guerrillas have again occupied the town of La Palma and attacked San Jose Cancasque, both in Chalatenango Department. Another FMLN incursion is underway in the town of San Jose Guayabal in Cuscatlan Department.

The Salvadoran guerrillas carried out food-gathering activities in the town of Santa Rosa and San Diego in San Vicente and La Libertad Departments, respectively. Other reports indicate that the guerrillas have staged many acts of sabotage against sugarcane and coffee plantations in various parts of El Valle.

Harassment of Army

PA091856 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] FMLN guerrilla commandos continued harassing army units in Tonocatepeque, Cojutepeque, Jiquilisco and San Miguel de las Flores, in the departments of San Salvador, Cuscatlan, Usulutan and Chalatenango, respectively. The town of San Jose Guayabal, Cuscatlan Department, was occupied by the rebels who killed 10 soldiers and wounded 20.

These and other actions carried out by the rebels in Cabanas, La Union and Morazan, are part of the January Revolutionary Heroes guerrilla offensive which began on 9 January. Other reports indicate that provisional President Alvaro Magana appointed Col Rafael Flores Lima deputy defense minister to replace Col Adolfo Castillo, whom the FMLN have held prisoner since June 1982.

San Salvador Ambush

PA091941 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] The presence of the Salvadoran guerrilla was felt today in San Salvador when an army convoy was ambushed across from the metropolitan cathedral. An Army spokesman admitted that the soldiers were attacked with fragmentation grenades but did not comment on the number of Army casualties.

Guerrilla commandos have continued harrassing the army in the towns of Tonacatepeque, Cojutepeque, Jiquilisco and San Miguel Mercedes, in the departments of San Salvador, Cuscatlan, Usulutan and Chalatenango. The departments of Cuscatlan, Cabanas and Chalatenango were without electric power on Tuesday following rebel sabotage of high-voltage towers. Radio Venceremos, the FMLN's official radio station, has denied Army reports that claim that hundreds of guerrillas died in combat in Morazan. Of the 200 guerrillas that the army claims to have killed in Morazan, they have not been able to produce 1 body, Radio Venceremos stressed.

GUATEMALA

UNIDENTIFIED GROUP OCCUPIES WASHINGTON EMBASSY

PA092331 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] A group of unidentified persons, presumably guerrillas, yesterday, Monday, occupied the Guatemalan Embassy in Washington and painted the walls with slogans.

These alluded to the anniversary of the unification of the four clandestine organizations trying to seize power in the country: EGP [People's Guerrilla Army], ORPA [Armed People's Revolutionary Organization], PGT [Guatemalan Labor Party] and FAR [Rebel Armed Forces].

According to exclusive information obtained by this station from Washington, the presumed guerrillas abandoned the premises after painting the walls. There was nobody at the diplomatic mission at the time of the incident. This is the second time in less than 2 months that the Guatemalan Embassy has been occupied by unidentified elements.

Our reporters tried to interview Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola beginning early this morning, but it was not until this afternoon that we were able to contact him in reference to the occupation of our diplomatic mission in the U.S. capital. Here is what he said: [Begin Castillo Arriloa recording] Today we received a wire from the ambassador reporting that the building of the Embassy in Washington had been occupied by unidentified persons. He noted that nothing of value was taken, but that they had searched the desks of the ambassador and other officials apparently trying to find something of value. In view of this, we feel that the occupiers were probably only trying to find something of value to steal, with no political purpose at all. [end recording]

Castillo Arriola later announced that the Foreign Ministry had recalled our ambassador in Washington, Jorge Luis Zelaya Coronado, for consultations. They will probably hold offical talks over the weekend or early next week. [Begin Castillo Arriola recording] Ambassador Zelaya Coronado has been recalled by the Foreign Ministry and is expected here at any time to report on the incident. In my opinion, there is no reason to give the incident any importance. The ambassador should be arriving here later this week or early next week. [end recording]

ARMY DISMANTLES GUERRILLA CAMP IN QUICHE

PA090450 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] The Guatemalan Army announced today that a guerrilla camp has been dismantled in Quiche Department. In the action, which took place on Saturday, 5 February, a Guatemalan Army corporal died.

According to the army report, a military patrol discovered a subversive camp and shooting ensued. The guerrillas fled, abandoning their positions.

The report added that ammunition, personal equipment and several documents were seized. The number of casulaties caused to the subversive group is not yet known. A large tracking operation for these subversives is still underway.

HAVANA CITES GUERRILLA ON STATUS OF INSURRECTION

PA090408 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] With the advent on 7 February of the 20th anniversary of the creation of the rebel armed forces, we can say that the Guatemalan revolution is an irreversible fact, (Felipe Garcia), a fighter of that political-military organization, told this radio station.

(Garcia) said it is a historic fact that all armed organizations in Guatemala have joined together in national revolutionary unity, and this makes it possible to consolidate their plans and accelerate the struggle for liberation.

(Garcia) said that the so-called "Victory 82" plan developed by the Efrain Rios Montt regime would have been better called "Defeat 82," because the enemy was unable to achieve his basic objective: To dismember the guerrillas.

On the contrary, (Felipe Garcia) explained, the rebel organizations have passed from the tactic of harassment to the annihilation of the enemy and the large-scale recovery of military materiel, which enhances the guerrillas' combat readiness and their scope of operations.

URNG Progress Cited

PA091932 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Interview with (Andrea Ramirez), member of Poor People's Guerrilla Army, on 1st anniversary of Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, by unidentified journalist; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Question] (Andrea), I would like you to recall the founding of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity [URNG] and to give a brief summary of the process of uniting the revolutionary organizations of your country.

[Answer] I believe that the important event a year ago was when the various revolutionary and popular forces in the Guatemalan interior shook up the cities, plains and mountains by announcing the founding of the URNG. This was done with various sabotage actions, takeovers, the painting of slogans, revolutionary propaganda and with armed propaganda proclaiming the five fundamental principles of our government program. The government we are going to establish will be a revolutionary, patriotic, popular and democratic government.

The various forces that have for many years confronted one of the most ferocious enemies on the continent are prepared to struggle until we achieve power, until we win. I want to say that one of the most important goals we have achieved this year is greater unity among all the forces. Unquestionably our people's revolutionary vanguard is made up of these four organizations: the 31 January Peoples Front, the Rebel Armed Forces, the Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization and the Guatemalan Labor Party. We have joined forces in the URNG, basing our participation on political principles as strategic objectives recognized by our people.

The most important achievement at the level of the popular, democratic and patriotic sectors, was the establishment in the same year of the Guatemalan Patriotic Unity Committee [CGUP]. All the leaders of all the political forces of Guatemala are represented here. We could say that not a single popular force — from the labor, peasant, student, teacher, professional, and democratic areas to those struggling inside the country as well as those who are abroad, either in exile or due to their jobs — is excluded. They are all incorporated and follow the direction of the URNG vanguard.

[Question] (Andrea), a distinguished Guatemalan intellectual presides over the committee.

[Answer] Yes, he is the loved (Luis Cardoza Yaraguen), a Guatemalan who has been in exile in Mexico for many years.

[Question] (Andrea), please comment now on the recent maneuvers to try to divide the Guatemalan revolutionary forces. Perhaps such maneuvers are the Guatemalan dictatorship's response to the unifying process underway in your country.

[Answer] There are two things that frighten the genocidal Rios Montt regime as well as U.S. imperialism. One is the enormous number and quality of the forces included in the URNG and the CGUP.

The other is the validity and realism of our government program. Rios Montt's government directed its attacks during the year against these very aspects. Among the principal maneuvers were dialogue and amnesty. These maneuvers were directed at trying to divide the democratic forces.

You will remember that in April, May and June the government falsely proclaimed a political opening, calling in the interior of the country for the establishment of pressure groups, as they called them, using a U.S. term. This speaks to the origin of the advice that the regime is receiving. The regime called on these pressure groups to declare themselves, to make demands regarding missing persons and human rights. This was nothing more than a ploy to have the political forces show themselves publicly in order to make subsequent repression easier or to attract to national politics some of those forces that had already come out in favor of the popular sectors.

It is important to say that none of the political forces -- the popular, democratic or the patriotic forces, much less the revolutionaries -- heeded the lies of Rios Montt's government regarding dialogue, amnesty or political opening.

There was another type of maneuver, such as false documents, the awarding of actions of other organizations. This was a series of psychological warfare and propaganda maneuvers. It is only because the unity of the revolutionary organizations is based on clearly defined principles and objectives that we did not fall for the regime's deceit and maneuvers. We can say the same for the other forces that were not swayed by the crafty lies of the Rios Montt regime.

More Indians Join Guerrillas

PA092027 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] The Tecun Uman front of the rebel armed forces represents a bastion of the Guatemalan revolution which the Rios Montt's regime has not been able to destroy, (Alonso), a member of the guerrilla movement in Chimaltenango Department, told this station.

He charged that, as part of the so-called victory 82 counterinsurgency plan, thousands of peasants were murdered in that department. However, (Alonso) added, the guerrillas continue their activities and new fighters are joining the guerrillas every day. Most of the new fighters are Indians, (Alonso) said. He stressed the fact that the Indian population has been severely repressed throughout the history of Guatemala, and that they are now convinced that only the people's revolutionary war will restore their rights.

RIGHTS COMMISSION DENOUNCES 'SPECIAL COURTS'

PA091732 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] The Guatemalan Human Rights Commission urged the world's humanitarian organizations and the progressive and democratic forces to redouble efforts to stop the imminent execution of three Guatemalans and one Honduran who have been condemned to death by President Efrain Rios Montt's government.

The organization described the executions, which were stayed at the last minute and postponed for a week, as an antijuridical action unprecedented in the history of Guatemalan law.

The organization pointed out that the so-called special courts are a step backward in humankind's history and have been repudiated by the Guatemalan people and the international community.

The special courts, created by Rios Montt's government, are secret. Nobody knows the identity of the judges, although it is known they are army officers. The precedure is also secret.

In addition, those tried have no opportunity to defend themselves. Because of the courts' antijuridical nature, the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission has asked that international humanitarian organizations join efforts and come out against these injustices.

HONDURAS

COMMENTARY ON KIRKPATRICK VISIT CITES PROBLEMS

PA092105 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Feb 83

["Current Topics" commentary]

[Text] We now have in this capital a strong political personality of the U.S. Government's foreign affairs sector. We refer to Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, where she has acquired the reputation of being a staunch defender of democracy and the government she represents. She has brought authority to a position which, during the previous U.S. administrations, had lost the respect of UN General Assembly members, the majority of whom form a bloc opposing anything the United States represents. She has proved that she not only has an iron will but also enormous intellectual and doctrinal talents, which more than once have put down those who have defied or attacked Reagan administration policies.

Due to her education and many years of political activity, Mrs Kirkpatrick is well aware of world problems, mainly political events on this continent. During the last debate at the UN General Assembly, while defending U.S. military aid to certain Central American countries, she also proved that she is well aware of the situation and, consequently, what the alternatives are.

Therefore, we are surprised by some of her statements. During her first conference with Honduran newsmen, Mrs Kirkpatrick said she was concerned over the problems in this region. She added that the problems cannot be solved only through military and economic aid, but by strengthening democracy.

Availing ourselves of the fact that the U.S. ambassador is still in Tegucigalpa and will give a press conference in a few minutes, with due respect this station allows itself to ask certain question:

How can we strengthen democracy in Honduras and Costa Rica when they are not only being threatened by the rash arms buildup and war psychosis of their common neighbor but also -- and this is our greatest concern -- by the great economic crisis which increases social problems by the day, due to demands which the governments of these two countries cannot meet?

How can we speak about strengthening democracy -- that relative political democracy we are experiencing in Honduras -- if it is meaningless for the majority of the people to elect their leaders because we have reached economic stagnation?

Mrs Kirkpatrick must be well aware that democracy must be integral, including its political, economic and social aspects, because one thing does not work without the other. Democracy will never be able to find a regime of real social justice if it cannot be economically strengthened.

Contrary to the United States, these nations are poor, and the American dream is not the Latin American dream. The great nation of the north may well speak about a strengthened democracy, because its economic status as a great power which has achieved industrial and technological development hold it above the demands which, for countries on this side of the continent, are tending to explode and are used by the adversaries of their system.

An Indian with an empty stomach cannot be convinced that democracy is the most perfect thing for human coexistence. A family where most members are unemployed or earn miserable salaries cannot be convinced that only democracy will save them from oppression, when the poverty they live in is their own oppression.

How can we convince businessmen to continue risking their efforts and money -- so that they do not imigrate with their capital, as has happened and continues happening -- if quotas have been cut and the U.S. markets have closed to their produce? This is the case with sugar, and a larger quota has been approved for a Central American regime that opposes the U.S. Government. From all angles, this is not democracy, at least not what we consider Western Democracy.

In her statements to the Honduran newsmen, Mrs Kirkpatrick also said: I am not a military expert, but I believe that weapons solve military problems. She is wrong. Weapons have never solved any problem. She also said: Economic aid solves economic problems. We agree with the U.S. ambassador on this. What we don't understand is when she says that, nevertheless, democracy solves all problems and that is why we are working to strengthen Honduran democracy.

We cannot understand the U.S. ambassador, because it seems that her mental schemes on democracy, interpreted integrally, are different from ours. We have already understood that it takes more than merely speaking about democracy to continue enjoying democracy, due to the subversive ideological convulsion being experienced in the region.

Today, due to the struggle being waged by the two imperialisms, which have placed their pawns in Central America, we must rescue the nations from their poverty. We must prevent them from falling prey to those who avail themselves of ideological convulsion and isolation to appear before even more underdeveloped nations as the saviors of mankind.

Mrs Kirkpatrick must understand that the problems of this Honduran democracy only have one origin, and it is the very one she seems to ignore; economic problems. Liberty is useless if it only allows us to die of hunger. When she says that economic aid will only solve economic problems, she has put her finger -- perhaps unintentionally -- on the one thing that can sink democracy in Honduras and Costa Rica, which are vital for the U.S. plans concerning continental defense. The achilles heel of the only two democracies in the area is the economic sector itself.

Mrs Kirkpatrick must understand this or she will prove herself isolated from the social and political environment she must know because of her academic background, intellectual stature and the position she holds at the United Nations, representing the United States.

BULLETIN ISSUED ON PAZ BARNICA VENEZUELA VISIT

PA092241 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 8 Feb 83 p 3

[Text] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins reaffirmed "the support of his government for the Honduran democratic process and any initiative that promotes peace in Central America," during talks held last weekend in Caracas with Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica.

A Honduran Foreign Secretariat bulletin issued yesterday states that Paz Barnica met first with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Valasco, with whom he discussed matters of interest to the two nations and analyzed the strife-torn Central American situation, the Honduran effort to establish peace in the region and the status of the democratic and pluralist institutions.

Paz Barnica also spoke to Venezuelan journalists about aspects of Honduran politics. Afterward, Paz Barnica held a meeting with former President Carlos Andres Perez, leader of the Democratic Action Party, and with Hilarion Cardozo, leader of the ruling Social Christian Party, Copei, and chairman of the Venezuelan Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee. Paz Barnica arrived in Caracas from Panama and then left for Colombia as part of a tour of several Latin American countries.

NICARAGUA

AIMS OF KIRKPATRICK TRIP TO REGION QUESTIONED

PA091743 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Feb 83

[ANN commentary: "Why Doesn't Reagan Pledge Peaceful Solutions?"]

[Text] The visit by Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, to four Central American countries and Venezuela has been linked in the Panamanian capital to the irreversible advance of the revolutionary forces in El Salvador. Kirkpatrick visited Panama in the company of Roger Fontaine, President Reagan's foreign policy adviser and one of the leading mentors of the Sante Fe document which promoted, in fact, a warlike policy for Latin America. Fontaine passed or tried to pass unnoticed perhaps because his presence would have been irksome to Panama. It should be recalled that he and Kirkpatrick accused the late Panamanian leader Omar Torrijos of being a leftist dictator and that they regarded him as an obstacle to the Republican administration's plans.

The ambassador herself explained that the purpose of her trip was to obtain firsthand knowledge of the situation in the region. The attempt was regarded as belated because the absence of knowledge about Latin America's reality is obvious from the Santa Fe document as well as from the expansionist and colonialist theses about safe borders which characterize the policy of the present U.S. Administration.

According to various reports in the Panamanian capital, the United States is seriously concerned about the outcome of the nonaligned meeting held in Managua in January due to the meeting's strong final declaration and the failure of U.S. attempts to break the movement's unity.

It was also learned that the Reagan administration is worried about the failure of its policy on the creation, design and direction of the San Jose forum held in October in Costa Rica. Nicaragua was expressly excluded from that meeting.

Kirkpatrick's visit is not only related to these Republican concerns but also most particularly to the Salvadoran problem because despite the millions in U.S. assistance to that country's regime and the advisers, the efforts of the FMLN's patriotic forces are advancing daily.

It is within this context that the U.S. ambassador is traveling through the region. She probably wants to determine what steps the administration should take, a task which will undoubtedly be difficult. This fact is obvious from the contradiction between Mrs Kirkpatrick's statements in favor of peaceful solutions and the letter Reagan sent to Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella warning him that we have not pledged peaceful solutions.

Obviously, the Central American peoples know that many questions still remain unanswered. Should Reagan's statement be taken as a threat of intervention? Is Kirkpatrick trying to lay the groundwork for such a solution? The trip was aimed at either war or peace. Central America therefore responds: We want peace and will defend it.

MASS ORGANIZATIONS HOLD MARCH IN MASAYA

PA091714 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] An impressive march of the people was held in the city of Masaya this weekend. In the middle of expressions of rejection and condemnation against the Big Pine exercises, the organized people held vigils which extended until dawn on Sunday.

The people met at the Central Plaza where (Jesus Fernandez), representing the mass organizations, presented a report on those organizations' activities in the fields of health, defense and social security. He asserted that the people's organizations will comply with the tasks of harvesting some 90,000 quintals of remaining cotton and vaccinating 30,000 children in the fourth region during the health drives against polio.

REFUGEE IN HONDURAN EMBASSY CALLED 'CRIMINAL'

PA092328 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] (Ivan Contreras Lopez), a former lieutenant in Somoza's National Guard who is in refuge at the Honduran Embassy in Managua, is not entitled to diplomatic asylum, according to sources at the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, which has asked that he be turned over to the country's authorities.

(Contreras Lopez) was sentenced to 30 years in jail by the special courts that tried him for crimes he committed during the previous regime. Taking advantage of the fact that as a humanitarian gesture he had been sent to the (Aranjuez) sanatorium to receive treatment for tuberculosis, he escaped and obtained undue protection from the Honduran Embassy.

Former Honduran Ambassador Roberto Martinez Ordonez violated international treaties through this action, because (Contreras Lopez) is a criminal and not a victim of political persecution.

This morning Radio Sandino contacted (Julio Garcia), charge d'affaires of the Honduran Embassy. (Garcia) said curtly that he is making appropriate consulations with his Foreign Ministry in regard to the case, in order to answer our government's request for the return of the prisoner.

FSLN DELEGATION VISITS DRESDEN INDUSTRIES

PA091343 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] On Tuesday a FSLN delegation headed by Revolutionary Commander Henry Ruiz left Berlin for Dresden to tour the city's agro-industrial centers. During its visit to Berlin, the Nicaraguan delegation met with President Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission. Schuerer is also an alternate member of the German Socialist Unity party's Politburo.

Revolutionary commander Henry Ruiz thanked the GDR for its solidarity and described the country as an important source of energy in the solution of complicated Nicaraguan tasks.

RADIO 15 SEPTEMBER REPORTS ON FSLN SITUATION

Opposition Interview

PA051440 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0230 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Interview by Nicaraguan newsman Oscar Leonardo Montalvan with Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, leader of the Democratic Conservative Party and member of the board of directors of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, "somewhere in Central America" date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts][Question] [Words indistinct] Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN], to [words indistinct] national political victory, released in several cities in the Central American area, the Caribbean and the north and south of this continent, a document entitled Peace Initiative. As I recall, while leafing through this document I noticed that it gave the Sandinists a 15-day deadline for responding to this peace initiative. Has there been any such response?

[Answer] We gave them a 15-day deadline for responding to this patriotic proposal; for them to indicate at least that they heard the proposal and are willing to talk or to do something about it. However, the Sandinist gentlemen have not said a word. More than 15 days have already passed; they have had more than enough time to reply. They have not replied, so to us, to the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, there is simply no other solution but to continue our defensive military actions, which are already underway on Nicaraguan territory.

In the near future we are going to announce a [?word indistinct] proposal in which we are again going to demand that the Sandinists fulfill their promises and obligations. We are also going to ask the American countries why they have stood by with folded arms and have not even bothered to find out or assess whether the Nicaraguan Government, the Sandinist regime, has fulfilled its commitments to the OAS and those it took on the peace plan outlined in the original government program, which is the Nicaraguan people's Constitution.

It seems that the American countries are waiting for the Nicaraguan people to again go to war before they will react. It is painful to reach the conclusion that only with armed struggle will it be possible to defend oneself, to live in Nicaragua, to create the Nicaragua for which we have all yearned and that we have all wanted, where the individual is respected, where human rights are respected, where people have the right to freely and secretly elect their own authorities. We are trying to obtain all of the things that the Sandinists offered at a given moment, but which they have not fulfilled.

We, the FDN members, reject any effort to include us in the Somozist past. We have absolutely nothing to do with Somoza, Somozism, the dictatorship, the tyranny or anything unrelated to the goal of letting the Nicaraguan people freely express what kind of government they want. The Somozist dictatorship died in July 1979. It is politically buried in history and physically buried with the dictator's body.

Finally, we wish to defend the nationalistic and patriotic image of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino's historic figure against the purposeful and malevolent deformation of it undertaken by international Marxism through the FSLN, whose members General Sandino would repudiate if he were alive, just as he rejected Salvadoran communist Farabundo Marti and many others in his day. Sandino would also accuse the Soviet Union of invading and occupying Afghanistan, a nation that ought to be free.

Victories Claimed

PA072254 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0230 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Special commandos of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force and the Indian organization Misurasata [Miskito, Sumo, Rama, Sandinist Unity] have destroyed the oppressing regime's most important bases on the Atlantic coast. These commandos destroyed three heavy artillery positions and caused over 200 casualties to the enemy, which in reprisal has sent the genocidal Sandinist Air Force to bomb the community of Pankawas.

We also wish to report that intense combat is taking place in northern Zelaya Department especially on La Leona hill and in Bismuna.

Misurasata forces, comprised of Sumos, Ramas and Miskitos, all members of the big Nicaraguan democratic force family, have dealt hard blows to FSLN forces on the Atlantic coast. Proof that combat is taking place is the fact that the FSLN continues sending troops to that region.

FDN Military Actions

PA092302 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0230 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] commandos are engaged in heavy fighting in various parts of our homeland, especially in northern Zelaya Department, where the heroic Indians, members of Miskito, Sumo, Rama Sandinist Unity, Misurasata, are dealing heavy blows to the genocidal FSLN army, even preventing it from recovering its dead.

On the Pacific coast, in the area of Jalapa, FDN forces under Commander (Solis) fought against the FSLN in the sector known as (El Timonal), Jalapa jurisdiction, where the Panther Patrol [Patrulla Pantera] neutralized a detachment of 20 enemies of the Nicaraguan people. This clash lasted 1 hour, starting at 0905 today.

In the area of Cerro Blanco, Jalapa Department, FDN fighting unit clashed with the oppressive regime of the FSLN, inflicting heavy casualties.

'VOICE OF SANDINO' REPORTS ON FSLN SITUATION

Plot Against Church Official

PA060448 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] The treasonous collective is planning to assassinate or kidnap Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo before Pope John Paul II arrives here.

Sources close to the State Security Department of the government of the treasonous collective have revealed that the life of Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo is in danger, or that at least there are plans to kidnap him before the arrival of John Paul II in Nicaragua. According to a report by a member of the State Security Department, who did not give his name for security reasons, the State Security Department, following Tomas Borge's direct orders, has been planning to kidnap or murder Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo. The state security official, who asked not to be identified, also disclosed that a team of Cuban and Nicaraguan experts are constantly analyzing for the state security the situation of the Episcopal Conference of Nicaragua.

Among their specific findings, it has been said that the nuncio, (Andrea Cordero Montesemolo), has assumed a line in support of the decisions of the so-called FSLN National Directorate, and that he is opposed to the leadership of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church, which is also facing problems with two Italian bishops, one in Leon and the other in Matagalpa. The latter was a personal friend of Anastasio Somoza when he was in charge of the church in Ciudad Dario.

The reports from the member of the State Security Department indicate that on several occasions state security has tried to kidnap or kill Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, because his religious leadership represents a serious threat to the systematic indoctrination promoted by the nine.

The Voice of Sandino once more charges that the life of Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo is in danger, and that those responsible for this situation are the nine members of the treasonous collective, and particularly Tomas Borge Martinez.

On many occasions state security officials have threatened what could happen to the archbishop of Managua, but on this occasion they have shown more circumspection in view of the almost imminent action ordered by the FSLN National Directorate.

Alfonso Robelo Statement

PA061916 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Statement by Alfonso Robelo Callejas, a member of the Revolutionary Directorate of t Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde, and president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] date, place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] In this message, which is addressed to the truly revolutionary and democratic people of Nicaragua, I particularly want to address to honest and free businessmen of Nicaragua, the professionals who daily struggle to be a part of the true revolution and who do not give up their principles and the democratic and free workers and union members.

We in Arde seek a third way out. As our slogan says, we are the force that wants neither to return to the old path nor to fall into totalitarianism. Arde's slogan is: Without totalitarianism or a return to the past. That is why, when a polarized situation is being promoted, with those who want to return to the past and who oppose the true revolution on one side and those who have turned our revolution over to their masters in Havana and Moscow on the other, we raise our voices to say that we are a third alternative. We point out that the revolution has three great characteristics: We are democrat#; we are authentic Nicaraguans and as such we respect the beliefs of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino, who inspires our nationalism,; and we are authentic revolutionaries.

These are the three characteristics. We are revolutionaries because we want to make deep social, political and economic changes in Nicaragua. We want to make changes that will render our society more egalitarian and that will reduce the gap, the great difference that exists between work by the peasants in the rural areas and work in the urban areas; to reduce the great difference that exists between intellectual work and manual work, the work that is done with the mind and that which is done with the body; and to reduce the difference between those who contribute their savings and those who contribute their work, whether physical or mental.

These changes are based on our true revolution. However, we are not just revolutionaries. We are democratic revolutionaries. Democracy is expressed in a great principle, which is elections; we want the people to choose. We want the people to choose freely. We want all ideologies and parties to have access to television, radio and press. In this way, the people can choose their leaders through universal suffrage, meaning that everyone would have the right to vote. Afterward, in an interrelationship between the people and government, between the people and the legitimately-elected government, that communication can be maintained in a participatory democracy. That is what we want for Nicaragua. We also want to be Nicaraguan, above all else. The most important crime committed by those nine gentlemen who comprise the misnamed National Directorate is their capitulation. Rather than act as Nicaraguans, they have sold out to foreigners. They have sold out the interests of the fatherland and the revolution, which cost 50,000 lives. They are communists first and Nicaraguans second.

At this time, two of the three members of the Arde Revolutionary Directorate, Commander Eden Pastora and Companero Brooklyn Rivera, are on a tour of Latin American democracies, including Panama, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic and Mexico; after which they will go to West European countries, including Portugal, Spain, Italy, France and Germany. They are seeking international solidarity for our struggle to achieve domestic peace. We have frequently heard international democratic leaders calling for international peace and making efforts to prevent a war between Nicaragua and our Central American brothers and to see that our relations with our Central American brothers improve. However, I ask you: Can international peace be sought by enslaving a people, by enslaving the Nicaraguan people? No. It would be unjust and criminal to enslave all of the Nicaraguan people in order to obtain this so-called international peace. If instead of seeking international peace, we were to seek domestic peace in Nicaragua, we would achieve international peace. If we were to obtain a return of the Nicaraguan people's right to choose their leaders in free elections, we would then find, through a legitimate government rather than the existing traitorous one, a true path toward domestic peace and would lead to relations of real harmony and peace with our neighbors and Central American brothers. This is what is being sought by this trip to all of those countries by two members of the Revolutionary Directorate. We want to make those who identify themselves with the principles of the Nicaraguan revolution and with the revolution's original plan aware, so that with that international solidarity we can achieve our goal. Our goal must be clearly understood by the honorable Nicaraguan businessmen, the honest professionals, the fraternal workers and peasants, who were not seeking a new dictatorship when they fought Somoza.

When we see this polarization in which some want a return to the past and others want to take us a new communist, totalitarian, police dictatorship, we raise our banner to point out that we are a third path. We are the path in which the political sector is above the military, for Arde summarizes its struggle -- which is the struggle of the people -- as the democratic rescue of our revolution. That is why our principles are authentically revolutionary and Nicaraguan. That is why our commitment to the people is a truly democratic commitment. This is the message that I want to convey to all of you today. This is the message from me, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, a member of the Arde Revolutionary Directorate and president of the MDN. Thank you very much, Nicaraguan brothers.

DELEGATE IN GENEVA ATTACKS U.S. ARMS POSITION

FL090220 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Cuban representative to the disarmament committee meeting in Geneva, Luis Sola Vila, has unmasked those who talk about encouraging confidence among states but reject all proposals aimed at so doing.

Sola Vila noted in today's session that in order to encourage confidence, the interests of all must be taken into account and not just those of a few. He said the willingness to freeze nuclear arms, their guiding systems and deployment at present levels should be among those encouraging symptoms as well as undertaking concrete negotiations aimed at prohibiting nuclear tests.

After recalling recent Soviet proposals, the Cuban delegate said it is not sufficient to talk about measures to encourage confidence, but that good will to implement them in a broad sense should be demonstrated, in accordance with the fundamental interests of all.

As a concrete example, he referred to the speech recently made by U.S. Vice President George Bush before the disarmament committee. He said Mr Bush was touring Europe on a mission of peace -- according to what had been announced -- but his statements and actions fell well within the warlike policy of the administration he represents. He added there had been no symptom of improvement in the international situation.

To tell the truth, Mr President, the Cuban representative stated elsewhere in his speech, according to some commentators there are those in the United States who react allergically to arms control, and this negatively affects the bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union as well as this committee's work. I must confess, he added, that my delegation had hoped there would be some new proposal, something concrete for this committee's work, but we have been disappointed.

CASTRO, SWEDEN'S SCHORI DISCUSS WORLD ISSUES

FL091329 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Pierre Schori, state secretary of the Foreign Ministry of the Swedish Kingdom, at the Palace of the Revolution. During the meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere benefitting the relations between the two states, they analyzed various aspects of the international situation and the evolvement of cooperation between the two countries.

The meeting was also attended by (Gustaf Egger), state secretary for cooperation of the Foreign Ministry; (Lars Halmar White), chief of the Foreign Ministry's section for Central America and the Caribbean, and Anders Sandstrom, Swedish ambassador to Cuba.

The Cuban side was represented by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Rafael Polanco, first deputy chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Communist Party of Cuba's Central Committee.

JOSE VIERA COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT

FL100045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Cuba and Ethiopia today reasserted their decision to work jointly for the complete success of the seventh summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement, scheduled to take place in New Delhi next March.

The statement was made by Cuban First Vice Foreign Minister Jose Viera, who concluded today a 4-day visit to Ethiopia. The Cuban official noted that the two countries, founders of the Nonaligned Movement along with India, will play an important role in the grand New Delhi meeting. He stressed that the nonaligned summit will give strong support to the struggle for the independence of Namibia, illegally occupied by the racist South African regime.

In that sense, he affirmed that Cuba and Ethiopia oppose the maneuvers of Washington and South Africa of linking Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

FOREIGN MINISTER THANKS HUN SEN FOR MESSAGE

BK041054 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Recently, Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba, sent a message to Hun Sen, foreign minister of the PRK, thanking him for his congratulations on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of Cuban National Day. The message stressed:

Please, comrade, accept in my own name and that of other workers of the Foreign Ministry, our gratitude for your friendly congratulatory message sent on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of our National Day.

MONTANE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO PDRY

FL091245 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and member of the Central Committee Secretariat, has concluded an official and friendly visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY].

Montane and his delegation were bid farewell at Aden airport by 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd Ghanim, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Politburo, and by other officials of the host state, as well as representatives of the diplomatic corps. Shortly before leaving, the Cuban leader thanked Yemeni authorities for the fraternal welcome received by his delegation during its stay in that country.

TODOROV STOPS ON RETURN FROM COLOMBIA, ECUADOR

FL091918 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of Bulgaria's National Assembly, has arrived at the Jose Marti International Airport for a technical stopover following a trip to Ecuador and Colombia. Todorov is accompanied by a delegation.

Todorov was greeted by Flavio Bravo, member of the party's Central Committee and president of the National Assembly of the People's Government; Jose Aranaburo, the assembly's secretary; and Ramiro del Rio and Marta Lugioyo, chiefs of the International Relations and Judicial Affairs Departments of the People's Government, respectively.

Commenting on his visit to the two Latin American countries, Todorov noted it had contributed to the establishment of relations with the respective legislatures and to the discussion of common positions in the struggle for peace.

DPRK ENVOY DENOUNCES 'TEAM SPIRIT' MANEUVERS

FL091745 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] (Li Sa-yon), DPRK charge d'affaires in Cuba, has denounced the aggressive nature of the Team Spirit 83 maneuvers, the largest ever held by the United States in coordination with the Seoul regime since the end of the aggression against Korea.

At a press conference, (Li Sa-yon) described the warmongering maneuvers as a sinister act of provocation which is intended as a threat against the Korean people and a hindrance to the continuation of the struggle for the reunification of the fatherland, while at the same time creating a hot pot of tension on the eve of the seventh summit of the Nonaligned Movement to be held in New Delhi.

Team Spirit 83 has the participation of over 70,000 U.S. soldiers, aircraft and warships, among them the aircraft carrier "Enterprise" from the U.S. Seventh Fleet. Japanese advisors are also taking part in the maneuvers.

The South Korean regime dedicated 35 percent of its 1982 budget to rearmament and received $40 million from Washington to reequip its army which currently has 600,000 regulars and is rapidly preparing for war.

The visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz takes place under this scenario. Shultz, imitating his 1950 predecessor, John Foster Dulles, has insisted on having the White House meet its commitment of supporting the regime, ensuring the artificial division of the Korean nation and not withdrawing one single soldier which the Pentagon has stationed in that country.

In his press conference, (Li Sa-yon) said these maneuvers clearly demonstrate where the danger to peace in the region is coming from and added that the supreme commander of the people's army gave the order to the entire nation to remain on a state of alert to deal a crushing blow to the enemy in case of a military attack.

Speaking about the upcoming seventh summit of the Nonaligned Movement to be held in New Delhi, (Li Sa-yon) asserted: [Begin (Li Sa-yon) recording -- directly in Spanish] I believe that this seventh Nonaligned Movement summit in New Delhi will be a chance to once again prove the staunch unity which exists among the nonaligned countries. Because this Nonaligned Movement is really an unbreakable anti-imperialist force, we hope that it will achieve major success mainly as a test of its unity.

We hope that this nonaligned summit will give us its firm solidarity and put an immediate stop to the joint military maneuvers between U.S. imperialists and their Korean lackey-puppets; and have it immediately withdraw all its troops, together with its murderous nuclear weapons, from South Korea.

TRADE INCREASE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR

FL091140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] A Cuba-GDR protocol signed yesterday forecasts a 7 percent increase in 1982 trade between the two countries. The protocol was signed in this capital by Dieter Lemke, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Jose de la Fuente, Cuban vice minister of foreign trade, who expressed satisfaction over the new agreement which will facilitate an increase in bilateral cooperation in that sphere.

According to the agreement, our country will provide the fraternal country with sugar, fresh and processed citrus products, nickel, bagasse boards and other goods. We will receive machinery and equipment for industrial and agricultural use, toys, chemical products and other goods.

AREA LEADERS TO MEET WITH CANADA'S TRUDEAU

FL092245 Bridgetown CANA in English 2230 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Feb 9, CANA -- Grenada said today that it had accepted an invitation for Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to join other regional heads in St Lucia this month for informal talks with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry here told CANA today that Mr Bishop would definitely be in Castries to attend the February 20-21 talks, which will provide an opportunity for the heads of the Commonwealth Caribbean countries and Canada to review relations between them.

The meeting was initiated at the last Commonwealth heads of government summit conference in Australia in 1981 and further endorsed last November when Cadricom leaders met in Jamaica.

The spokesman said that the descussions at the St Lucia meeting were expected to focus on improving relations between Canada and the Commonwealth Caribbean, the North-South dialogue and ways in which Canada could speed up its economic assistance to the region.

Among the other regional countries down to attend the meeting are Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Invitations to attend the Castries talks have also been sent to the heads of regional institutions such as the Caribbean Community (Caricom), the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean states (OECS), and the Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

BERMUDA

GOVERNMENT DENIES COVERING UP FINANCIAL SCANDAL

FL081735 Bridgetown CANA in English 1624 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Hamilton, Bermuda, Feb 8, CANA-REUTER -- The Bermuda Government last night denied opposition claims that it had tried to cover up a financial scandal involving governor Sir Richard Posnett that has led Bermuda to demand he be recalled to Britain. "The facts were reported by the government to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office as soon as they had a basis for the alleged irregularities," a government spokesman said.

The Progressive Labour Party (PLP) has accused the ruling United Bermuda Party (UBP) of keeping secret a probe into the governor's expense account until after last week's general election, in which the UBP increased its majority.

Finance Minister David Gibbons has said the government was investigating allegations about the expense account and that first class airline tickets had been exchanged for economy class and the difference pocketed. He gave no further details.

"It would have been quite improper and irresponsible for the government to have commented on the matter until it had been fully investigated and handled through the appropriate channels," the government spokesman said.

Mr Gibbons said the government asked for Sir Richard's recall pending a Foreign Office decision on his future.

The spokesman said two Foreign Office officials recently visited the island to discuss the affair. The last returned to London on January 31 and a Bermuda Finance Ministry probe of Government House books began the following day, but had not yet been completed.

Sir Richard, 63, is Queen Elizabeth's representative in this self-governing British colony. He returned to London Sunday for what the Foreign Office said was a visit.

GRENADA

NJM WARNS CARICOM ABOUT GUATEMALA THREAT

FL092130 Bridgetown CANA in English 2102 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Feb 9, CANA -- Grenada's ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) has described the United States' recent decision to lift a five-year arms embargo on Guatemala as a threat to the security of the Central American states neighbour, Belize.

The NJM voiced concern about the January 7 Washington announcement of continuing arms shipments to Guatemala, which has a territorial claim to Belize, in a letter sent to the Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretariat in Guyana, the Government Information Service (GIS) reported today.

The Grenadian party described the Guatemalan Government as "fanatical and genocidal" and the U.S. decision on arms resumption as disgusting. It called on Caricom governments to protest against the U.S. decision.

"...the New Jewel Movement is gravely concerned about the effect that re-supplying arms to Guatemala will have on the security of our fellow Caricom state of Belize," the party remarked. "In fact, the situation is grave."

The NJM voiced its concern following last month's breakdown of talks between Guatemala and Belize in New York on the territorial dispute. Guatemala has softened its stand, reducing its long-standing claim to the whole of the former British colony to just one-fifth of the country. But the Belizean Government has told the Guatemalans that it will not cede land, although it was willing to give Guatemala access to the Caribbean Sea.

"Responsibility for the failure of these talks rests squarely with the Government of Guatemala, which continues to make unjust and preposterous territorial claim demands," the NJM said.

"Also the New Jewel Movement gives full support to Belize's proposed framework as an extremely positive, reasonable and magnanimous gesture for achieving a settlement based on Guatemala's proposed need for greater access to the high seas." The NJM expressed "firm solidarity" with the people of Belize "at this dangerous hour."

GOVERNMENT STUDIES PLAN TO DEVELOP TOURISM

FL071500 Bridgetown CANA in English 1629 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Excerpts] St Georges, Grenada, Feb 6, CANA -- The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) of Grenada is studying a plan drawn up by private and public sector officials for developing the islands tourism industry, according to Director of Tourism Jane Belfon.

Miss Belfon told CANA that after lengthy discussions on specific aspects of the country's tourism sector, the officials -- all members of a special committee -- had drafted a document for the government that included a proposed building code.

She said the drafted document outlined plans for the development of the vital industry in Grenada as well as for the development of marketing strategies and local attraction in a "practical" way.

Speaking to reporters here last year, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Bernard Coard said the Grenada Government felt a tourism code should deal with issues such as the public access to the beaches, sewerage disposal, architecture and the use of solar energy in the industry.

Mr Coard indicated that the leftist government was interested in attracting a type of tourist with a "progressive political outlook" who would come to Grenada because of the revolution, rather than be frightened away because of adverse publicity of the island.

The government also wanted to attract a wide range of visitors, who would be politically conscious and sensitive to the aspirations and culture of Grenadians, he added.

JAMAICA

PNP CONCERNED OVER SURINAME POLITICAL TURMOIL

FL042000 Bridgetown CANA in English 1750 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Feb 4, CANA -- Jamaica's opposition People's National Party (PNP) today expressed "grave concern" for political turmoil in Suriname, but urged that the situation in the former Dutch colony not be exploited by interventionist actions from foreign powers.

It was the socialist PNP's first comment on the political upheavals in the South American country, triggered last December when the ruling military there claimed that 15 people implicated in a coup plot were shot by the security forces while trying to escape custody.

Another 21 people were this week arrested in Paramaribo for alleged involvement in a second in command of the Suriname Army, Major Roy Horb was reported to have hanged himself while in custody two days ago.

The PNP in today's statement noted that there were conflicting reports from various sources concerning the happenings in Suriname and as such welcomed a move by the Latin American committee of Socialist International to send a team there to investigate the situation.

The committee's report would help the PNP to shape its position on Suriname, the party indicated.

"The People's National Party, nevertheless, urges that the tense situation prevailing in Suriname should not be exploited through any intervention by foreign powers," the PNP added.

Holland and the United States have suspended aid to Suriname, in retaliation for the killings -- deemed by The Hague as executions -- and Washington has made it clear that it would disapprove if Suriname turned to the Socialist bloc to make up for the assistance lost. The United States is already dissatisfied with the links that Suriname's military leader, Daysi Bouterse has forged with the Fidel Castro government in Cuba and Grenada under Maurice Bishop.

HAITI

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW AMBASSADOR TO OAS

FL072218 Bridgetown CANA in English 1710 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Washington, DC Feb, 7 CANA -- Haiti's ambassador to the Organisation of American States (OAS), Georges N. Leger, will be returning to Port-au-Prince soon to practice law, the OAS reported today. He will be succeeded by Mr Fritz Cineas as Haitian permament representative to the OAS, where Leger had been the ambassador since June, 1981, the OAS reported.

Mr Leger has also been Haiti's ambassador to the United States. At 61, Mr Leger is considered to be one of the top lawyers in Haiti, the OAS said.

MARTINIQUE

FRANCE ANNOUNCES REGIONAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS

FL081740 Bridgetown CANA in English 1646 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Fort-de-France, Martinique, Feb. 8, CANA -- Martiniquans go to the polls February 20 to elect a new 41-member Regional Council, it has been announced here. The Regional Council is the cornerstone of the decentralisation policy of President Francois Mitterrand, for all of France's regions, including the overseas departments of Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana and Reunion.

The elections will be held under the proportional representation system, with electors voting for a list of candidates, a system which political observers here believe could see a change in the composition of the current power struggle.

Supporters of France's rightist opposition Rally for the Republic Party (RPR) start as favourites to maintain their grip on power here, where they hold two-thirds of the seats in the General Council. Their main opponents will be the divided supporters of the ruling Socialist Party of President Mitterrand. Other groups contesting the elections will be Aime Cesaire's Martinique Progressive Party, the Communists, and three small radical leftist independence groups -- the Movement for the Independence of Martinique, the Socialist Revolution Group and the Workers Fight.

French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, accompanied by secretary of state for overseas departments and territories, Henri Emanuelli, last week visited the 1,000-square kilometre island of 328,000 people, and assured supporters that decentralisation was not the first step towards independence.

French Efforts Cited

FL091538 Bridgetown CANA in English 1417 GMT 9 Feb 83

[By Anne Pitoiset]

[Text] Fort-de-France, Martinique, Feb 9, CANA-REUTER -- the Caribbean islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe will be the scene of a French political struggle later this month when the Socialist Government in Paris seeks to break the right's grip on France's overseas departments. Living some 5,000 miles (8,000 km) southwest of France, the two islands have so far been little affected by the swing which brought the left to power on the mainland in May 1981 after 23 years in opposition.

The government hopes elections for new Regional Councils on February 20 will change all that, and has sent Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy to put its case to the islanders. Martinique and Guadeloupe, popular holiday spots with French tourists, were first occupied by France in the 17th century. Today they are French overseas departments, as are nearby Guyana and the Indian Ocean island of Reunion. Each department is governed by an elected county council and a regional council comprising the 35 or so county councillors plus a handful of co-opted community leaders.

The government planned to replace these bodies with Regional Councils elected by proportional representation. But rightists led by Michel Debre, prime minister under President Charles de Gaulle and now a member of Parliament for Reunion, put up fierce opposition. They argued that the reform would allow free play to separatist agitation, especially from the island's two communist parties.

Local opinion polls suggest that less than five per cent of the population favours independence, but the idea has some support among the young and has led to violent incidents. In 1980 a bomb disposal expert was killed trying to defuse a device placed by nationalists in an Air France aircraft at Guadeloupe's Le Raizet Airport. And in February last year the director of a banana plantation was murdered on the island on what police said they believed to be a political killing. Their good relations with nearby Cuba could hasten communist intervention if the political situation appeared unstable.

The government insisted that there was no question of independence, saying the reforms would forge a middle course between autonomy and complete assimilation into France. But in December France's Constitutional Council, which keeps a close watch on law reform, declared the proposals unconstitutional. Forced to compromise, the government agreed to preserve the county councils, but reserved the right to give large powers to the new regional bodies, a measure right-wing politicians said they suspected would be put into effect only if the left won a majority on them. At the very least the new councils will, like their counter-parts in France, manage a sizeable budget and take responsibility for agriculture, fishing, high schools, planning, the environment and regional transport. They will also be able to suggest law reforms and adivse on cooperation with neighbouring countries.

But the compromise has raised the interesting problem of what happens if the elections leave the islands with left-wing regional councils and right-wing county councils, which control local transport, health, welfare, housing and some aspects of education. In fact, the left's chances of big gains in the regional elections appear weakened by internal divisions. In Martinique the Communist Party, the Socialist Federation and the Progressive Party are heading separate party lists while the two main parties on the right, the UDF [Union for French Democracy] and the RPR, [Rally for the Republic] have joined forces. In Guadeloupe the united right faces the divided ranks of communists, socialists and small parties seeking independence.

For President Francois Mitterand, the vote in the islands has another significance: It will come two weeks before France's municipal elections, the first major test of his 21-month-old administration's popularity. And both left and right acknowledge that a win in the Caribbean next week could presage success next month in the struggle for the town halls of France.